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Established 1887

Algeria	12.3	Kyrgyzstan	57.7
Argentina	20.8	Lebanon	62.7
Australia	3.50 D.M.	Luxembourg	20.1
Belgium	40.7	Madagascar	2.5
Canada	2.0	Netherlands	1.5
Denmark	2.50 F.M.	Nigeria	70.0
France	3.00 F.	Poland	3.0
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	20.5
Greece	20.7	Spain	40.0
Great Britain	18 D.	Sweden	2.5
India	16.7	Switzerland	1.0
Iran	400 Rials	Turkey	17.1
Italy	1.00	U.S. Military (Eur.)	20.0
Japan	1.00	Yugoslavia	20.0

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, cloudy, occasional showers. Temp. 18-24 (64-75). Friday, similar. LONDON: Thursday, sunny periods, scattered showers. Temp. 11-17 (52-63). Friday, cloudy. CHAMPEL: Sunday, sunny. Temp. 11-17 (52-63). NEW YORK: Thursday, sunny. Temp. 18-24 (64-75). Friday, similar.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE



Students hurling paving stones at police on Boulevard St. Michel at the start of May, 1968.

The French View of a Rebellious Past

By Jane Friedman

PARIS, May 3 (IHT)—Ten years after the upheaval of May, 1968, which brought thousands of students into the streets, paralyzed France and almost toppled the Gaullist government, the nation is looking longingly on the past, lamenting the present and analyzing what did and did not happen during what is known here as *les événements* — "the events."

To coincide with the tenth anniversary of May 1968, which a former revolutionary called "the last of the 19th century mass movements and the first of the 20th century's," Paris publishers are bringing out a dozen books on the subject, to join hundreds of books already published. Newspapers are concentrating special sections to May, 1968. Debates are planned and so is a musical festival.

While the press examines the upheaval that rocked France 10 years ago in a massive protest against the state and the symbols of authority, the French are looking back whimsically at the period.

The "events" began March 22, when a group of students at the Nanterre campus of the University of Paris protested against the arrest of colleagues who had smashed windows at the American Express office in Paris. The act had been a protest against the Vietnam war.

Nanterre

After the students occupied a building at Nanterre, authorities closed down the Nanterre campus. Student demonstrations at the Sorbonne eventually ended in pitched battles with the police in the Latin Quarter. When the police occupied the Sorbonne and the major labor unions and the demonstrations extended to the provinces. Eventually, the workers and the major labor unions joined the student revolt. By the end of May, 10 million workers were on strike, including transport, postal, bank workers and journalists. In the end, though, the labor unions made a deal with the government. In mid-June, the students were routed from the Sorbonne. And by the end of June, a frightened France overwhelmingly elected a Gaullist National Assembly, May '68 was over.

"We were happy then," said Moore Favre, a Parisian musician about the spontaneous uprising and the student occupation of the Latin Quarter which temporarily turned it into a carnival and "idea fair." "We knew at night we'd be heading for the Latin Quarter and we'd be talking with people."

Students began talking with their professors and ordinary people talked with each other in the streets. In student skirmishes with police, the bourgeois inhabitants of the St. Germain quarter sided with the students, opening their apartments to the wounded and rained down potted plants on the riot police.

"The experience and the relationships between the students and the workers were marvelous," said Serge July, editor of Liberation, a leftist newspaper.

and a participant in the student movement. "We had the feeling we were making a revolution."

"Breathing Joy"

"We were breathing joy," said Alain Geismar, 38, one of the three "heads" of the student revolt, now a teacher of physics at the Jussieu campus of the university of Paris.

Ten years after the revolt of May, the most concrete remnant is nostalgia. The cobblestone streets of Boulevard St. Germain and the iron grills around the trees, which were used as weapons by the students, are gone. The boulevards have been covered with asphalt.

The students on the campuses are quiet and many know nothing about May, 1968. "It was a movement which began and failed," said a student at Jussieu this week. "It doesn't mean much to us," another added.

The veterans of May, 1968, however, are discussing what — if any — concrete results ensued. The field is divided in two — with some like Alain Krivine, 36, and a prominent Trotskyist believing that May, 1968 profoundly changed France.

Krivine Comments

"It was the first revolutionary experience in an advanced capitalist society," said Mr. Krivine last week at his desk at "Rouge," the newspaper he founded two years ago. Mr. Krivine and others credit May '68 with the women's liberation movement, the ecology movement, the self-management movement in the factories and a general change in French mentality, which Mr. Geismar calls a change in people's "relationship to their families and their work."

"May '68 was the most stupid movement there could have been," alleged Serge July, taking the opposite view. "The biggest strike in French history produced no changes."

"Things today are worse than before," agreed Daniele Granet, a political reporter for the weekly news magazine L'Express and a specialist in education. "Today, instead of a dean, you have a president at the head of the universities. But the administration is still all-powerful and the students have nothing to say."

Miss Granet points to the recent elections to prove that nothing has changed in France. "The two groups that grew out of May 1968 — the ecologists and the women — looked ridiculous."

Leaders Are Gone

The leaders of May, 1968 have vanished from the French scene. Daniel Cohn-Bendit, 33, who rose from obscurity to become the charismatic leader of the revolt, has been expelled from France as an undesirable foreigner and lives in Germany. The French government has refused to let him return despite many requests. Jacques Sauvageot, who was the leader of the UNEF, the association of French university students, is in Nantes teaching at the school of fine arts there. Observers say that Mr. Sauvageot.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

3 in Peace Force Slain

Tension Rises in Lebanon After UN-Leftist Clashes

By Marvin Howe

TYRE, Lebanon, May 3 (NYT)—The atmosphere was highly explosive here today after clashes yesterday between United Nations peace-keeping forces and armed men believed to be Lebanese leftists and radical Palestinian guerrillas.

Three UN soldiers — two French and one Senegalese — were killed and 12 French wounded, including the commander of the French battalion, Col. Jean-Germain Salvan, who was transported to a Beirut hospital in serious condition.

At least five members of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces were killed by the French troops yesterday in separate incidents and two Palestinian civilians were killed and 11 wounded in the clashes according to hospital sources here.

(The UN Security Council Wednesday approved an increase in the strength of the UN interim force in Lebanon to 6,000 men, from 4,000. Reuters reported. The resolution was adopted by 12 votes to none against. The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia abstained, as did China.)

From his hospital bed, Col. Salvan, with 10 bullet wounds in his legs, broadcast an appeal to his men to show moderation. "We and the Palestinian leaders did our utmost to secure a cease-fire and have it respected," the colonel said with a faint voice. "I am asking that no one should take revenge on my behalf."

Arafat Calls Meeting

Likewise, the Palestinian guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat summoned an emergency meeting of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint command at midnight last night to stress the gravity of the situation and urge restraint, according to informed Palestinian sources.

The Palestine Liberation Organization, which is headed by Arafat, has denied participating in the attacks on the UN troops. Nevertheless, two radical groups in the PLO, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Palestine Liberation Front, were involved in the attack on the French headquarters, along with two small militant Lebanese groups: The Arab Socialist Labor party and the Organization of Communist Action in Lebanon, according to informed Palestinian sources.

The main Palestinian guerrilla organization, el-Fatah, tried unsuccessfully to deter the attack, according to the same sources. The radicals were said to have insisted, however, that they had to "teach the French a lesson" for shooting down gunmen who tried to cross into Israeli-occupied territory.

In a move to reduce tension, the French command has temporarily stopped all patrols except for technical liaison, according to Capt. Jean Menegaux, spokesman for the French forces.

In Beirut, el-Fatah issued a policy statement which, besides criticizing "American hostile attitudes to the Palestinian people and their national cause," reiterated the group's position of "facilitating" the UN peace-keeping mission in Lebanon.

Nevertheless, there was common concern that a recurrence of yesterday's violence might jeopardize the UN mission and at least, cause serious delays in final withdrawal of Israeli forces, who occupied south Lebanon in mid-March.

"Now our mission is very (Continued from Page 2, Col. 5)



A French UN soldier looks over the armored personnel carrier that was destroyed in an attack.

Carter Compromise Seen

House Unit Against Plane Deal

By Robert G. Kaiser and Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, May 3 (WP)—A majority of the House Committee on International Relations yesterday signed a resolution disapproving all of President Carter's controversial "package" of warplane sales to three Middle East countries.

If the 22 committee members who signed the resolution actually vote for it next week, the resolution of disapproval would go to the House floor. There were indications yesterday that the Carter administration can offer a compromise that would placate a majority of the 38-member committee and head off the resolution of disapproval.

Compromise was the theme of many conversations on Capitol Hill about the fate of the plane sales "package." Key senators' offices approached the administration with questions about possible compromises and some important

House members spoke openly on the same subject.

[Top administration officials today opened their campaign in favor of the plane package calling it "vitally important" in U.S. Middle East policy, the Associated Press reported.

U.S. Role

"Failure to proceed with the sales will seriously undercut the American role in the peace process," Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Defense Secretary Harold Brown told the committee that sale of the aircraft is "essential" to assure the survival and vitality of U.S. security interests in the Middle East.

[One committee member, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, questioned whether the jets for Saudi Arabia could be used to attack Israel. Gen. David Jones, Air Force chief of staff and acting chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, replied that it "would be folly" for the Saudis to use the F-15s offensively.]

Compromise could involve increasing the number of planes to be sold to Israel, decreasing the number to be sold to Saudi Arabia or putting some controls on the use of the Saudi planes.

As proposed by the administration, the sales would provide 60 F-15 fighter-bombers to Saudi Arabia, 15 F-15s and 75 F-16s to Israel, and 50 F-5Fs to Egypt.

Israel and its U.S. supporters have opposed the sale of F-15s to Saudi Arabia and complained about the size of the proposed sales to Israel, which are about half what Israel had asked.

Other Plans

One obvious possible compromise would be a commitment from the Carter administration to provide Israel the other planes it sought immediately after the five-year period over which the proposed sales are to be made.

Administration sources expressed confidence that the 22 signatures on the resolution of disapproval in the House did not mean (Continued from Page 2, Col. 4)

To Trim Japan Imbalance

Carter, Fukuda Agree on Trade

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—President Carter and Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda agreed today on a series of short-term measures designed to reduce Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States, White House officials said.

The steps include Japanese stockpiling of oil, increased purchases of nonferrous metal and commercial aircraft, and prepayment for uranium-enrichment services, the officials said.

The two leaders also agreed to strengthen consultative procedures between U.S. and Japanese monetary authorities after Mr. Fukuda's request that the United States do something toward stabilizing the dollar abroad.

But the officials said this did not mean that the United States intended to engage in a foreign-exchange-market intervention to support the dollar against the yen.

The Japanese have been pressing for an accord similar to one between Washington and Bonn under which the United States intervenes by selling German marks to check the slide of the dollar.

The decisions were announced as Mr. Fukuda ended a two-day visit here by meeting Mr. Carter at the White House. Their meeting was described as straightforward but friendly.

After the Premier left, Mr. Carter told reporters: "It went fine."

White House officials said later that Mr. Carter had agreed to visit Japan at a mutually convenient date, but said the trip would not occur this year.

After meeting with the Japanese leader, Mr. Carter left the White House for a two-day tour of four Western states that voted against him in the 1976 presidential election. He will visit Colorado, Oregon, Idaho and Washington.

Nkomo Rejects Rhodesian Amnesty Offer

LUSAKA, Zambia, May 3 (AP)—Black guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo today rejected the Rhodesian government's offer of an unconditional amnesty for his men in the field and pledged to keep on fighting.

The Zambia-based head of the Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union declared that the four leaders of Rhodesia's biracial interim government were "daydreaming" if they thought they could end Rhodesia's six-year-old guerrilla war by extending such an olive branch.

"The war will continue until that which we have been fighting for is achieved," declared Mr. Nkomo. Co-leader of the guerrilla Patriotic Front along with Robert Mugabe of the Zimbabwe African National Union.

Mr. Mugabe, who is based in Mozambique, was not available for comment.

Commenting on the Rhodesian government's lifting of a longtime political ban on ZAPU and ZANU, Mr. Nkomo said: "No one has powers to legalize ZAPU apart from those that control it, the people."

First Step Seen

The legalization of ZANU and ZAPU was seen as the first step in the new government's campaign to end its war with the guerrillas, who have an estimated 6,000 fighters within Rhodesia and 30,000 more troops in border bases inside Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana.

ZANU broke away from ZAPU and was banned in 1964.

Rhodesia's interim government, led by Prime Minister Ian Smith and three black moderates, invited the estimated 6,000 Rhodesian rebels to lay down arms and join a peaceful transition to black rule by the end of the year as outlined in the "internal settlement" signed March 3.

The guerrillas were excluded from that agreement and have accused the three black signers — Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndabasingo Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau — of "selling out" to Mr. Smith.

Commenting on reports that the United States and Britain want him to return to the Rhodesian capital and take part in the transition, Mr. Nkomo declared he would only do so under his own party's terms for creating a black-ruled Zimbabwe, the nationalists' name for Rhodesia.

Maio Task

In other developments, informed sources in the Rhodesian capital said today that the government's olive branch to the guerrillas is intended for the fighters in the field and not for Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe.

Italy Seen Softening Bar

In Bargaining for Moro

ROME, May 3 (AP)—Italy's ruling Christian Democratic party, after its refusal to deal with Red Brigades terrorists, today united generosity and clemency toward some prisoners kidnapped rather than reduce urban violence.

Later the government indicated that any possible freedom for prisoners would not involve terrorists convicted for murder. A statement by Premier Giulio Andreotti's office said that the government would "forgive the pain of families who are crying from the tragic consequences of the criminal operation of the destroyers."

The statement, showing new flexibility, came after the founders of a Red Brigades, in their trial in Rome, assailed conditions in Italian jails — that may help the liberation of Mr. Moro, 61, who was kidnapped seven weeks ago.

Mr. Craxi said that the state, without bowing to terrorist demands or negotiating with the Red Brigades, can take autonomous action — such as freeing inmates and easing harsh living conditions in jails — that may help the liberation of Mr. Moro, 61, who was kidnapped seven weeks ago.

Or, they are about to be preserved and enhanced by an imaginative project that will benefit all of Italy.

Those are the viewpoints of a furious controversy that has gripped Italy for months. As the argument rages, work is progressing on an enormous real estate development that will transform the barren sands near the pyramids into what one of the promoters calls a "Palm Springs for the Arabs." (Palm Springs is the posh desert resort built by millionaires east of Los Angeles.)

For Egypt, the stakes are the highest possible — the preservation of its ancient heritage and the promulgation of its economic future. The promoters of the "Pyramids Oasis" project say that their development serves both causes. The critics — professors, journalists, politicians and historians — say that it will ruin both.

Modern Resort

The project, which begins slightly more than a mile from the pyramids, is designed to accommodate 40,000 residents on 10,000 acres of "hotels, tourist villages, villas, apartments and townhouses."

The problem is the location, which on a clear day seems to be hardly more than a three iron from the pyramids, the tombs of the ancient Pharaohs.

The developers say that the Pyramids Oasis will provide a view of the pyramids, but will not be visible from them. They add that it will enhance the shabby environs and will benefit Egypt through "the inflow of foreign capital and the provision of significant new employment opportunities."

Critics charge that developers of questionable reputation are using devious methods to exploit an unconscionable land giveaway by corrupt or naive officials. They say that the project will not only seal off archeological treasures that may lie beneath the site, but may also damage the pyramids themselves through water leakage.

Could Be Novel

The story of the Pyramids Oasis has the ingredients of a best seller. The pyramids themselves, high-powered entrepreneurs talking of Fiji and Hong Kong, Saudi Arabian princes, accusations of payoffs and political implications.

Among the characters are Adnan Khashoggi, the pre-eminent Saudi middleman; President Anwar Sadat and his close friend, millionaire contractor Osman Ahmed Osman; Canadian businessman turned South Seas real estate entrepreneur, Peter Munk, and a previously obscure professor at Cairo University whose book condemning the project touched off the furor.

The saga starts in late 1974, when the developer and the government signed a contract. Those were the early days of President Sadat's economic "open door policy" — the first attempts to attract Western capital into Egypt after the Nasser years of state socialism.

The government partner was the Egyptian General Organization for Tourism and Hotels, the state-owned agency for tourist development. The outsider was SPP Middle East Ltd., a subsidiary of Southern Pacific Properties Ltd. based in Hong Kong.

Under the contract, the government put up no money. Instead, it gave Southern Pacific the right to use the land for 99 years. A government committee appraised the land at \$1.36 million and the government was credited as if it had put up that amount in cash and was granted 40 percent of the shares in the operating partnership.

Critics have charged that the evaluation was absurdly low.

The overall construction plan calls for "desert villages" of villas, apartments and hotels, none of which, the developers say, will be more than 33 feet high, to insure that the project will be a "discreet and respectful neighbor to the pyramids."

Last July, Mr. Osman's contract (Continued from Page 2, Col. 6)

Egypt Gambles Past and Future in Developing 'Pyramids Oasis'

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, (WP)—The Great Pyramids of Giza, the only survivor of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, are about to be ruined and perhaps destroyed in a colossal scandal.

Or, they are about to be preserved and enhanced by an imaginative project that will benefit all of Egypt.

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Tear Gas Attack on Children Revealed

Israel Ousts West Bank Military Chief

TEL AVIV, May 3—Israel replaced the military governor of the occupied West Bank today because of an apparent cover-up of an incident in which Israeli soldiers threw tear-gas grenades into a school filled with children in March.

Defense Minister Ezer Weizman dismissed Brig. Gen. David Hagoel, 49, and replaced him with Col. Binyamin Ben-Eliezer after an investigation of the incident near Bethlehem.

Israelis and Arabs on the West Bank praised Mr. Weizman for his action.

The newspaper Maariv said it hoped the move "will prove to all that the government... is determined not to tolerate deviations from the rule that order must be maintained firmly, but not cruelly, and that it will not accept any attempt to undermine the credibility of the army by distorting and concealing the truth."

Edward Hamis, mayor of Beit Jallah, called the firing "an important lesson in Israeli democracy. An injustice was done and it has been corrected. Let us hope for better days."

The Jerusalem Arabic daily Al Quds said West Bankers "welcome this step and hope it will be the start of a new policy of easing the pressure on the people of the occupied territories."

It was the first time since Israel

occupied the Arab territories 11 years ago that a high-ranking officer was dismissed publicly for mishandling an incident. The military governor of Bethlehem and a lieutenant colonel will face a court martial ordered by the new armed forces chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Raphael Eytan, the Defense Ministry said.

The two officers were charged with filing a false account of the

March 21 incident at the Iskander Khoury school in Beit Jala, a Christian Arab suburb of Bethlehem.

Military spokesmen at the time denied reports that troops hurled tear-gas grenades into the school at the height of a demonstration against Israel's invasion of Lebanon. One report said the soldiers burst into the school, shut pupils in a classroom and then threw the grenades. The spreading gas forced the pupils to jump out of windows. Several reportedly suffered broken limbs.

At first the military command denied the incident, saying standing orders never to enter Arab schools were obeyed. But after an investigation, the version told by the students turned out to be essentially true, military officials said.

The Bethlehem officers, Lt. Col. Natan Rom and Maj. Nissi Cohen, had broken the rules, they said, and misinformed Gen. Hagoel, who, for his part, allegedly failed to investigate the incident.

Sources said Mr. Weizman and Gen. Eytan were particularly angered by what they considered an attempt to cover up the incident. Their displeasure grew when reports leaked out yesterday, apparently from the military government, that Maj. Cohen alone would be disciplined. This was seen as a last-minute attempt to head off the stiff action planned by Mr. Weizman.

Mr. Weizman's positions on oil

prices and on the dollar are based

on economic premises and will only

change if there is a change in these

premises, Mr. Yamani said.

He was commenting on a report

(IHT, May 3) that Oil Minister

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HN: The Memoirs of Richard Nixon

Nixon Defends 1972 Bombing of Hanoi

By Bernard Gwertzman

NEW YORK, May 3 (UPI)—Richard Nixon says that the decision to bomb the Hanoi area during Christmas week of 1972 was his most difficult of the Vietnam war, but "it was also one of the most clear-cut and necessary ones."

In the fourth of seven installments from his memoirs, the former president provides some additional details on the final stages of the diplomacy that led to the Vietnam cease-fire agreement.

He relates how, with the backing of his top adviser, Henry Kissinger, he not only ordered heavy bombing after North Vietnam seemed to stall at the negotiating table, but also issued a virtual ultimatum to the South Vietnamese government to accept whatever terms Washington worked out with Hanoi.

The outline of this dual approach was already known, but Mr. Nixon's account supplies his rationale.

He also says to the book that the Kent State killings were a low point.

Secret Progress

In October 1972, Mr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, the North Vietnamese negotiator, secretly made considerable progress toward an agreement that would end the fighting and provide for the withdrawal of the remaining U.S. forces and for the release of prisoners. Mr. Kissinger, at a famous news conference late that month, said, "Peace is at hand."

But in early December, the peace talks in Paris ran into problems, as Mr. Kissinger found

it increasingly difficult to reconcile the differences between South and North Vietnam.

According to Mr. Nixon, on Dec. 13 Le Duc Tho "made it clear at the Vietnam peace talks in Paris that he had no intention of reaching an agreement."

Mr. Kissinger "and I completely agreed on the cynicism and perfidy of the North Vietnamese," he says. And he says that Mr. Kissinger described the North Vietnamese in obscene terms.

Better Option

"I had reluctantly decided that we had now reached the point where only the strongest action would have any effect on convincing Hanoi that negotiating a fair settlement was a better option for them than continuing the war," he says. "Kissinger and I agreed that this meant stepping up the bombing."

Mr. Nixon says that on Dec. 14 he gave the order to resume attacks Dec. 17. The date is interesting: On Dec. 16 Mr. Kissinger called a news conference at which he denounced the North Vietnamese, but did not indicate that bombs would fall the next day.

During the bombing, which lasted until Dec. 29, no rationale was provided to the public, and Mr. Nixon tries to justify the decision in his memoirs.

"The order to renew bombing the week before Christmas was the most difficult decision I made during the entire war," Mr. Nixon says. "At the same time, however, it was also one of the most clear-cut and necessary ones."

He says that, even though many people did not understand why he did not explain the bombing, "I was convinced that any public statements on my part would have been directly counterproductive to the possibility of resumed negotiations."

"If I had announced that we were resuming bombing for the purpose of forcing the North Vietnamese to negotiate, their national pride and their ideological fanaticism would never have allowed them to accept the international loss of face involved in caving in to such an ultimatum," he says. "So I did it with the minimum amount of rhetoric and publicity, and it succeeded exactly as I had intended."

Mr. Nixon also discloses that he had sent "the strongest letter I had ever written" to President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam, saying that unless Mr. Thieu approved "this absolutely final offer on my part for us to work together," the two countries would have to go "our separate ways." Saigon was dubious of the U.S.-Vietnamese plan.

The North Vietnamese, Mr. Nixon says, sent a message that "they had had enough" and, after agreement was reached in January, he sent another message to Mr. Thieu warning that if South Vietnam did not accept "I will do so, if necessary, alone."

Puts Blame on Congress

The latest installment of the memoirs reveals nothing that in general has not already become known, but it underscores Mr. Nixon's belief that the use of force produced results. He says in the installment that the South

Vietnamese were able to remain free until Congress "reneged on our obligations," cutting off the bombing and placing limitations on aid.

"And it is Congress that must bear the responsibility for the tragic results," he says. "Hundreds of thousands of anti-Communist South Vietnamese and Cambodians have been murdered or starved to death by their conquerors, and the bloodbath continues."

Outside experts generally agree that the situation in Cambodia since the fall of Phnom Penh to the Communists in April, 1975, has been grim. Thousands have been killed, and, they say, there has been widespread deprivation of human rights. In South Vietnam, captured by North Vietnam in 1975, there has been a vast reduction in campaign but no "bloodbath."

In this installment, Mr. Nixon relates his feelings after being told that four students at Kent State were killed during an anti-war demonstration after being fired upon by National Guard troops.

He says that he could not get the pictures of the four dead youths out of his mind. "I wrote personal letters to each of the parents, even though I knew that words could not help," he says.

"Those few days after Kent State were among the darkest of my presidency," he says. "I felt utterly dejected when I read that the father of one of the dead girls had told a reporter: 'My child was not a bum.' Mr. Nixon had once stated that many violent demonstrators were 'bums.'"

U.S. Income Keeps Up With College Costs

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, May 3 (UPI)—Despite increasing complaints from middle-income parents, the cost of sending a student to college is not eating up any more of the family budget than it did in the mid-1960s. In fact, new figures show it is taking less.

The statistics show that while college expenses have risen sharply in recent years — somewhat outpacing general living costs — median family income has climbed even faster, particularly for middle-class families.

The result is that rather than increasing, the percentage of median family income spent on college tuition and fees actually declined slightly between 1967 and 1976, the latest year for which figures are available.

The statistics are important because the notion that middle-income families have been pinched by rising college costs has been a primary factor behind the push for costly new aid for tuition and other expenses. These latest figures call that argument into question.

Total student charges, including tuition, fees, room and board, have climbed sharply during those

years — by 74.2 per cent in the case of public colleges and 76.7 per cent for private institutions.

The median income of all families rose 79.1 per cent between 1967 and 1976, and for families with youngsters aged 18 to 24 attending college, median income rose by 87.3 per cent.

As a result, the proportion of family income spent on college

costs declined during the nine-year period by 2.3 per cent for those attending public colleges and 1.1 per cent for those in private colleges.

In 1976, families whose youngsters attended private colleges spent 27.5 per cent of their income on tuition, fees, room and board, compared with 27.8 per cent in 1967. For those in public colleges, the proportion declined to 13.1 per cent, from 13.4 per cent in 1967.

The statistics, compiled by the Congressional Budget Office from figures collected by other government agencies, tend to undercut arguments by some special-interest groups that more tuition aid is needed to offset the college "squeeze." Senate and House tax-writing committees both have approved legislation that would provide costly new tax credits to parents of college students. The Senate panel's version would aid elementary and secondary school pupils as well.

Carter Measure

President Carter has proposed a rival measure that would increase

federal aid to college students to underwrite tuition costs for more middle-income families. The cost of these programs ranges from \$1.3 billion to \$4.5 billion a year.

Spokesmen for college groups concede the picture these figures portray is accurate, but insist that middle-income parents still are squeezed financially because rising costs of food and fuel have left them with less in "discretionary income" to spend on higher education.

Charles Saunders, legislative director for the Council on American Education, said his organization is urging opponents to "go beyond those figures" and "look at other uses of discretionary income." Mr. Saunders added, "You can't really say parents don't have a problem."

However, government economists who have been tracking the rise in living costs say that while it is true that Americans are using more of their total income for fuel, that isn't the case for all expenditures. For example, food costs are taking less of workers' paychecks than in 1973-74.

Plug Pops Out As U.S. Army Battles Leaks

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—

The Army is ordering new restrictions to plug leaks of internal studies that could influence policy, but the warning itself was leaked within a day of its distribution.

A copy of the memo was handed yesterday to a reporter by a person presumably unhappy with what it had to say. Leaking documents before they are officially approved — an old military problem — creates confusion and misunderstandings about Army goals, objectives and policies, a staff message said. Army sources indicated that the order was issued with the approval of Army Secretary Clifford Alexander and Gen. Bernard Rogers, chief of staff.

Mr. Alexander reportedly was annoyed recently by leaking of a study that suggested that women soldiers were absent from duty almost twice as often as men. The authors of that study have been told to review their data, according to sources.

The staff message complained that, in many cases, study results have been leaked before officials had a chance to consider them. "Results contained in any form of the study will not be released outside the Defense Department until final approval or official review is accomplished," said the new order.

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No More Funds, Califano Urges

WASHINGTON, May 3 (UPI)—

HEW Secretary Joseph Califano says that he does not want any more money — certainly not the \$3.6 billion Congress is threatening to add to his department's budget.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has asked for \$181.3 billion to run the agency during the 1979 fiscal year. That is enough, Mr. Califano said yesterday.

"Continuing to pour money into HEW appropriations not only threatens to overburden the prudent management of some programs; it could add to the risk of inflation, which ultimately exacts a cruel toll on the same vulnerable people we are trying so hard to help — the poor, the old, the handicapped," Mr. Califano told Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., chairman of the House Labor-HEW Appropriations subcommittee.

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Death-Penalty Veto Stands in New York

ALBANY, N.Y., May 3 (AP)—

The New York State Senate failed by one vote yesterday to override Gov. Hugh Carey's veto of a death-penalty bill.

The vote matched the Senate's 39-19 vote in favor of the bill on March 14. Republicans made it clear that Mr. Carey's veto will be a major issue in the elections later this year. The governor is a Democrat.

U.S. to Examine Venus Clouds

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., May 3 (UPI)—Two Pioneer spacecraft

will be launched for Venus between May 20 and Aug. 7 to make the first detailed survey of the cloudy planet's atmosphere and surface.

Pioneer-Venus also is the first project devoted primarily to studying the atmosphere and weather of any planet, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said.

One of the Pioneer-Venus missions will employ a multiprobe that will split up 8 million miles from the planet into five spacecraft.

Mr. Ford said Canteen Corp. is one of 50 companies operating concessions at Ford facilities worldwide and handles about one fourth of the concessions at its U.S. plants.

On the other charges, Mr. Ford said the company pays "maintenance expenses" for his New York apartment and other residences only when he uses them for business meetings. He denied the company bought or paid to furnish any of his homes.

He denied any impropriety in the company's retaining of a design firm headed by his brother-in-law, Walter Ford 2d, to conduct projects totaling \$1.2 million from 1973 through last year.

Mr. Ford said he is considering filing a countersuit in the matter, but "I don't know yet whether there will be one."

He said he has "no idea why they filed this suit against me. This has got to be, it seems to me, a personal vendetta and I could go longer sit mute."

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TWA to the USA from London.

DEPARTS	DESTINATION	ARRIVES
10.45	NEW YORK	13.20
12.00	NEW YORK	14.35
12.50	NEWARK/NYC	15.35
16.00	NEW YORK	18.50
14.00	BOSTON	13.05
11.00	PHILADELPHIA	15.19
12.30	CHICAGO	15.00
13.05	LOS ANGELES	16.10
12.50	SAN FRANCISCO	20.43

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The French View of a Rebellious Past

(Continued from Page 1)
was "manipulated" by Socialists. He left Paris in 1971.

Mr. Geismar is also in obscurity. The most radical of the May leaders, he teaches physics to adults at Jussieu here. After "the events," he formed a cell of Maoists and was imprisoned in 1970 for leading a banned demonstration. His group disbanded in 1973 after violent clashes with police.

"We didn't do May '68," Mr. Geismar reflected last week, "to turn into carbon copies of the police." While he denies that he is disheartened, friends characterize him as "sad" and "broken."

Of the many extreme leftist movements active in 1968, most have disappeared, leaving Mr.

Krivine's Trotskyists as the only viable political organization.

According to observers, many of the participants in rebellion, who came from upper middle class families, have blended into the fabric of French society and have become businessmen and even presidents of important companies. "They had their heyday in 1968," said Miss Granet, "then they went on to become businessmen. The French make coups. Then they go back to their normal routine."

Even some of the more active participants have assumed the outer appearances of bourgeois style. Marek Halter, the artist who chronicled the street battles between students and police, has become a writer and painter.

"My friend Dany finds me bourgeois," said Mr. Halter defensively in his atelier in the Marais quarter of Paris. "I live like anybody else, with a woman. I have an apartment, a telephone and I see friends. I sell my paintings and I'm dependent on people with money. But it's not because of that that I'm bourgeois."

Mr. Halter says that he believes less and less in collective action and feels that the power of the state, in a social democracy, should be opposed only when it extends beyond normal bounds.

New Right

Some Maoists and leaders of May, 1968, such as Andre Glucksmann, have gone on to become "the new philosophers," actively speaking out against Com-

munist and Socialist. They have been accused of constituting a "new right."

But while some of the rebels have adopted a bourgeois life, others have gone on to lead counterculture lives. Mr. July says that many are still "camping," leading a "semi-nomadic" existence.

Several veterans of the movement are working at Liberation. There, all of the workers, from the editor to the floor sweeper, earn 2,500 francs (\$500) per month. Under a new system to be inaugurated in October, most of the staffers will own shares, turning Liberation into a cooperative.

The operation is financed purely by the sale of newspapers.

There is no advertising, except small classified ads which are run free of charge. A daily editorial meeting determines — by consensus — what will run the next day; all employees may attend. A laissez-faire attitude reigns. Says staffer Frederic Daurant, "You have the right to flip out every so often," to disappear and come back.

Independent Leftists

May, 1968, spawned several leftist newspapers independent of the established leftist parties, including Liberation, Rouge, L'Humanite Rouge and the Quotidien du Peuple.

The leaders of May, 1968, contend that the movement spawned a new attitude toward life which is freer, less conventional and less materialistic. "The rhythm has been slower than we expected," Mr. Geismar said, "but there has been a revolution in mentality."

Among the movements spawned by the rebellion is the ecology movement, headed by Brice Lalonde, 31, an active participant in May, 1968. Mr. Lalonde, a student at the Sorbonne during the upheaval, headed a small student group. In last year's municipal elections, the ecology movement won 10 per cent of the votes in Paris.

"May, 1968, was an extraordinary event," said Mr. Lalonde in his left bank offices at "Friends of the Earth." "We want to revive it all the time."

Mr. Lalonde's nostalgia is typical of other May '68 participants. They still revere Mr. Cohn-Bendit's ability to galvanize support, to see events in a wider context and to map strategy.

Find the Trigger

If concrete results seem absent, activists of May '68 interviewed believe that while the political structure of France has not changed, a large number of French citizens are ready to join a new movement. "All we have to do is find the trigger," said Mr. Lalonde.

The theory is that while the atmosphere is quiet today, discontent is greater than in 1968. Unemployment is higher, the economic crisis is acute, and the political structure no longer responds to the people's needs.

"The political situation is hopeless," said Mr. July recently. "There are new ideas but they find no political expression. I don't know what form events will take. It won't be another May '68. But something is going to happen. People are ready."

All agree that history does not repeat itself. It remains to be seen though if the late president Georges Pompidou was right when he said in 1968, "nothing will ever be the same as before."



Alain Geismar
... speaking in 1973

do is find the trigger," said Mr. Lalonde.

The theory is that while the atmosphere is quiet today, discontent is greater than in 1968. Unemployment is higher, the economic crisis is acute, and the political structure no longer responds to the people's needs. "The political situation is hopeless," said Mr. July recently. "There are new ideas but they find no political expression. I don't know what form events will take. It won't be another May '68. But something is going to happen. People are ready."

Heroin Seized in Rome

ROME, May 3 (AP)—Police today seized two kilograms of heroin valued at 500 million lire (\$550,000) in a Rome apartment and arrested three persons. The three arrested, one of them a woman, were charged with illegally importing drugs into Italy.

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Detroit
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New York
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With more 747s than any other airline, we fly you by 747 to all these US cities. So you enjoy more head room, leg room and space to walk about in. Plus eight music channels, two films to choose from, three different menus in Economy Class and the only 747 First Class upstairs dining room. (Be sure to book your table when you reserve your seat.)

PAN AM

*Nominal charge in Economy Class.

Pan Am's People



Their experience makes the difference

An urgent appeal to Americans to help clean up this mess.

The whole world is aghast at the extent and the implications of the 220,000-ton oilspill.

And much of the world has already lent support to the clean-up action. The Germans have sent pumps and other technical equipment. So have the Dutch. Spanish fishermen have sent small boats. Money has come from as far away as Hong Kong and Indonesia. French school children and Belgians are in Brittany right now, helping to clean the beaches and to save wild life.

Surely Americans are as appalled as others. They must want to help. Perhaps they don't know how.

To help Americans, French and others (individuals and companies alike) who want to lend a hand, the American Chamber of Commerce in France is sponsoring and acting as a clearing house for a fund raising project entitled "Franco-American 1978 Project Brittany". This effort has the unqualified endorsement of all leading Franco-American organizations in France.

In response to our urgent request the World Wildlife Fund - U.S. and the Fondation de France have opened special accounts in Washington and Paris to receive the contributions which will be used to help

rehabilitate the beaches, to save marine life and to save the lives of tens of thousands of birds which have been endangered as a consequence of this disaster.

Contributions of every size are needed. To qualify as a charitable contribution under U.S. income tax rules checks in U.S. dollars should be made out to the order of: "World Wildlife Fund - U.S."

All other currency checks should be made out to the order of: "Fondation de France".

Contributions to the Fondation de France qualify as charitable contributions for French income tax purposes.

All checks should be mailed to:
The American Chamber of Commerce in France,
Franco-American 1978 Project Brittany,
21, avenue George V, 75008 Paris.

This is how you can actually do something about the tragedy of the French coast!

This is how you can help clean up the mess!

FRANCO-AMERICAN 1978 PROJECT BRITANNY

Space for this appeal donated by the International Herald Tribune.

Photo: Paris-Match, Jean-Claude Deutsch.

Also Sees Opposition

Mondale Discusses Rights At Meeting With Marcos

MANILA, May 3 (UPI)—Vice-President Mondale held wide-ranging talks today with President Ferdinand Marcos, including a "lively discussion" on the human rights situation in the Philippines.

Mr. Mondale also met with Filipino opposition leaders who said he indicated to them he would make "clear suggestions" to the Philippine martial law regime to improve human rights conditions in the country.

In addition to human rights, Mr. Mondale and Mr. Marcos said they took up the question of U.S. military bases in the Philippines and economic issues affecting the flow of exports between the two countries during nearly three hours of talks at the Malacanang Palace.

Mr. Mondale told newsmen he brought up "comprehensive and in detail concerns that the American people have" regarding alleged human rights violations in the Philippines. He said he handed a personal letter from President Carter to Mr. Marcos concerning his mission.

Capital Is Cited In Takeover of Manila Air Firm

MANILA, May 3 (UPI)—The president of Philippine Air Lines has denied a Washington Post report (Herald Tribune) that the Philippine government took over the airline "after getting a \$3-million bill" for flights by the wife of President Ferdinand Marcos.

Roman Cruz Jr., a government official who is president and chairman of the airline's board, said that the government "merely accepted a formal written offer" from former majority stockholder Benigno Toda Jr. Mr. Cruz cited an Oct. 19 letter from Mr. Toda which said only that the government could provide enough new capital to keep services competitive. Mr. Cruz's statement came in response to the article. The statement made no reference to a meeting between President Marcos and Mr. Toda, reported in the article, in which Mr. Marcos allegedly asked Mr. Toda to sign over the airline two days before he wrote the letter cited by Mr. Cruz.

Mr. Cruz said that the government assumed control of the company because airline services "had deteriorated to an extent unworthy of a national airline that carried the name and flag of the Philippines." His statement did not challenge the Post's account of the \$3-million bill sent to Mr. Marcos for charter flights overseas contracted by Mrs. Marcos, who is governor of greater Manila. Mr. Cruz also challenged the article's statement that the airline had been taken over "without a cent so far to its former owner."

Mr. Cruz said that the government believed that Mr. Toda was asking too much for his shares.

Bacteria Killer Discovered in Ocean Creature

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 3 (AP)—Biologists have discovered that a tiny ocean creature produces a chemical that kills bacteria more powerfully than any such substance known to man.

The scientists said not enough is known about the substance yet to determine its possible uses as a medicine. But they said the discovery opens the possibility of finding a new variety of potent, disease-fighting drugs.

The chemical, which does not have a name, is produced by a common wood borer. These tiny marine pests, sometimes called grubs, use it to destroy all the microorganisms contained in the submerged timber they eat.

Scientists have not yet isolated the bacteria-killing substance, but they speculate it is an enzyme or possibly an antibiotic.

Rostropovich, Family Reunited

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—Cellist Mstislav Rostropovich said yesterday that he and his wife would welcome a Soviet trial over their patriotism "at any time and in any place — we're not afraid of anything."

Mr. Rostropovich, 52, and his wife, soprano Galina Vishnevskaya, spoke after a reunion with their two daughters upon entering the United States for the first time since the Soviet Union stripped the parents of their Soviet citizenship. Mr. Rostropovich, who is musical director of the National Symphony Orchestra in Washington, said that he and his wife were considering U.S. citizenship.

The couple was on a European tour when they learned in Paris a month ago that the KGB had lifted their Soviet citizenship, charging them with unpatriotic activity during their artistic travels since they left the Soviet Union in 1974.

Caramanlis on Visits

ATHENS, May 3 (AP)—Premier Constantine Caramanlis left today for official visits to West Germany and Switzerland.

Capital Is Cited In Takeover of Manila Air Firm

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Gretchen Hood, 91, Washington Socialite, Dies

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—Gretchen Hood, 91, a Washington singer and socialite who danced with presidents and kings and romanced H.L. Mencken, died yesterday.

Until she was hospitalized last fall, she lived for 73 years in a Washington home described by one newspaper reporter as looking like "an attic at the Smithsonian." It was visited by Presidents Taft and Harding and a neighbor, William Jennings Bryan.

In the 1920s and 1930s, she and Mencken dated and gave parties. A book she kept by her telephone recorded some of the famous people in her life: She was "embraced on a spiral staircase in the Parliament at London by an impetuous young man, Winston Churchill. He was first lord of the Admiralty, and very slim." The year was 1912.

"The first boy I kissed," she wrote, "was Jerome Kern, on a beach in New Jersey in the 1890s. He was 12 and I was 11."

Her father was Edwin Milton Hood, a founder of the National Press Club, diplomatic reporter and chief of the Associated Press bureau in Washington.

Pinhas Rosen
TEL AVIV, May 3 (AP)—Pinhas Rosen, 91, Israel's first justice minister, died today. Born in Berlin, he studied law and was a Zionist activist before going to Palestine in 1923.

DEATH NOTICE
NICHOLAS DE RACHAT died Sat. April 29 at the American Hospital in Neuilly at the age of 78. The body will be taken from the American Hospital, 63 Bd Victor Hugo, Neuilly on Monday May 8 at 3 p.m. to the Russian Cemetery at St. Gervaise des Bains (91-Essonne). Services and burial will be held there at 4 p.m.

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Comfort under the sun.

16. Your girlfriend forgot to write. Maybe.

(Another good reason to call home.)
(An international call is the next best thing to being there.)

Friends Describe the Ordeal of a Critic of Scientology

By Ron Shaffer

WASHINGTON, May 3 (WP)—In fall of 1971, Paulette Cooper published a book called "The Scandal of Scientology" and, according to her friends, family and lawyers, the following things happened to her:

- She received repeated anonymous telephone calls from people who threatened to kill her.

- Letters were posted on her neighbors' doors telling them she had venereal disease and should be evicted from her apartment.

- Her publisher was sued and harassed to the point that he withdrew the book from circulation.

Scientology is the creation of L. Ron Hubbard, a one-time science fiction writer who founded the Church of Scientology in 1955. The church claims that man is a free and immortal spirit, and needs to free himself from emotional encumbrances and negative thoughts. The church provides the necessary cleansing through counselors, for a fee. It claims about 3 million members.

Flood of Suits

The Church of Scientology sued Miss Cooper in New York, Los Angeles, Detroit, England, Scotland, Australia, Ontario and British Columbia, each time alleging that her book had defamed the church.

In New York City, Scientologists claimed they had received a bomb threat, and the federal government subsequently indicted her for sending the threat. Then the government charged her with perjury for denying it.

Now, according to informed sources, federal agents have found evidence in seized church records that indicates Scientologists framed Miss Cooper by stealing her stationery and sending themselves the bomb threat.

A church spokesman denied last week that Scientologists were involved in any such scheme. "It's totally ridiculous and typical of outrageous false statements that some people feel they need to pass on regarding the church," Greg Layton, a church spokesman, said.

"Totally Absurd"

Asked for comment on the more detailed allegations involving Miss Cooper, Mr. Layton said, "This stuff is totally absurd. As far as I know, you're making them up as you're going along. This whole thing you're doing is muckraking. I don't see this as professional journalism at all. You're digging things up, whatever you can get, and then calling me up and asking me for comment. I think that's a bit crazy."

Miss Cooper was reported to be traveling in Europe and could not be reached for comment. Her attorneys, family and friends, however, painted a picture of a woman locked for years in an almost hopeless struggle against an organization that seemed bent on intimidating her. She was left "severely depressed" and in need of psychiatric treatment, according to these sources.

"They [the Church of Scientology] did a lot to destroy this girl's life," said her attorney in Los Angeles, Virgil Roberts.

When Miss Cooper was subpoenaed to appear before a federal grand jury in New York not long after her book was published, "She was excited because she thought she was going to testify against the Scientologists," a member of her family recalled. "When she found out what it was all about, she couldn't believe it."

Fingerprint

Federal investigators informed her that the Scientologists had received a bomb threat, apparently on her stationery, with her fingerprint on it.

A family friend who said she has a copy of the note said it was typed, a few lines long, with bad punctuation, bad spelling and included a comment that "this operation hurts." Miss Cooper had recently had surgery, she said. "It looked like a manic wrote it," one of her lawyers said.

When Miss Cooper denied writing it, prosecutors accused her of lying and the government charged her with perjury.

She underwent injections of sodium pentathol (truth serum) and was questioned at length, according to family and friends, and prosecutors eventually dropped the charges.

Grape Boycott

Afterward, they said, Miss Cooper wondered at length how some of her stationery might have disappeared from her apartment. She concluded, according to the sources, that the stationery disappeared

when a woman came to her door, ostensibly to solicit signatures for a petition in support of a grape boycott, and Miss Cooper invited the woman in. Her stationery was on a table in the living room.

Miss Cooper sued once, in April 1972, accusing the Church of Scientology of "intentional interference" with her constitutional freedom of speech and press. She charged that representatives of the church had intimidated prospective publishers of her books and had subjected her

to obscene telephone calls, threats and electronic surveillance. She asked \$15.4 million in damages.

Each time newspapers wrote a story about her court battles, Miss Cooper received anonymous telephone calls threatening her life, one of her lawyers said. The callers said things like, "We're gonna push you under a subway car when we catch you at the station," and "We're gonna give you the 44 treatment," according to Paul Rheingold one of her lawyers.

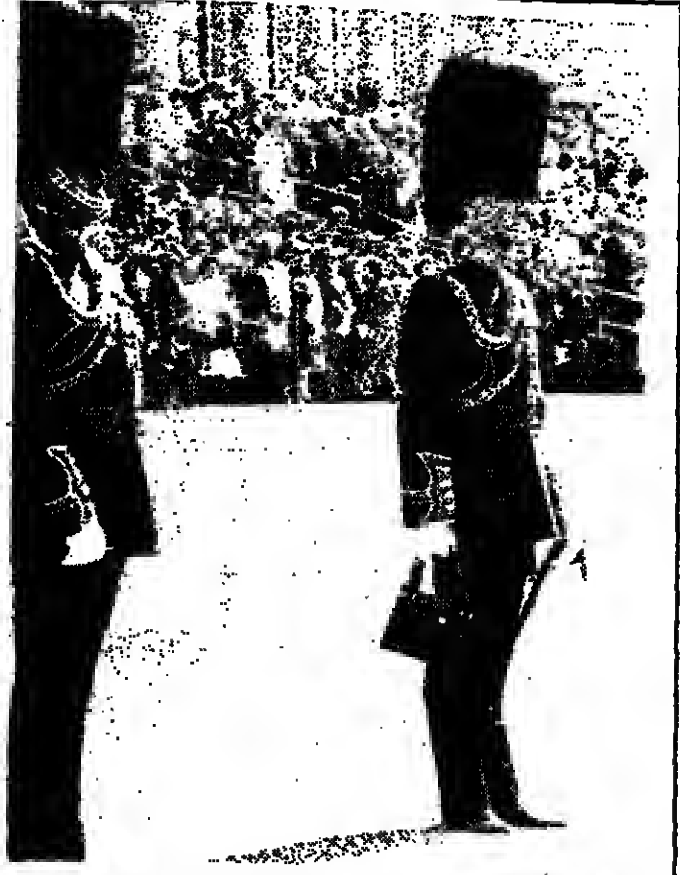
Miss Cooper, who has a master's degree in psychology, became interested in the Scientologists while a student at Brandeis University in Waltham, Mass., a member of her family said.

"Paulette was an unusual person in that the harassment nearly destroyed her, but rather than stop, it made her fight back with her limited means," Mr. Rheingold said. "I would have given up and I consider myself a strong person."

Harry Shorten of Tower Publica-

tions Inc., her publisher, said he had no idea "The Scandal of Scientology" would cause the response it did. "They sued us several times," he said. "It hurt us very badly. Everytime I turned around, there were letters from Scientology."

Mr. Shorten said he guessed he printed about 50,000 copies of the book, all in paperback, and withdrew them "long before" the normal marketing deadline. He said he could not say, without great research how many copies did sell.



LEFT HOLDING THE BAG—A member of the guard takes care Queen Elizabeth's handbag during her inspection at Buckingham Palace, where she presented new colors to the 1st and 2d battalions of the Grenadier Guards. The other guard is holding a copy of the Queen's speech.

Despite U.S. Fund Cutoff

Survey Shows 16 States Still Financing Abortions

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, May 3 (WP)—Sixteen states and the District of Columbia are continuing to finance all or almost all abortions for low-income women, despite the loss of federal matching funds for this purpose, according to a survey by the Alan Guttmacher Institute.

The survey, published in the Institute's magazine, Family Population Reporter, said that the other states have imposed severe restrictions on free welfare abortions since the U.S. government fund cutoff.

For several years, women eligible for federal-state Medicaid benefits were able to obtain abortions for therapeutic and birth control purposes in all but a few states under Medicaid, the magazine said.

But Congress in 1976 and 1977 voted restrictions on the use of federal funds to finance such abortions. And the Supreme Court last year upheld the power of Congress to do it. Since then, the magazine said, many states have changed their policies and have cut back on funding for abortions that do not qualify for federal aid.

States Charted

It gave this rundown:

- Maryland, West Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Colorado, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii and the District of Columbia as of March 31 "were paying for all or most abortions," even those that had to be financed entirely by their own welfare medical funds and for which there was no federal reimbursement.
- Montana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Indiana and South Carolina provided free abortions only of the types eligible for federal aid. To save the life of the woman, to avert severe and long-lasting physical health damage from continued pregnancy or to terminate pregnancies resulting from rape or incest.
- New Mexico, Kansas and Minnesota provided Medicaid abortions to welfare clients only to save the life of the woman or to terminate pregnancies resulting from rape or incest.
- Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Missouri, Louisiana, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Florida, Virginia, Delaware, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine paid only if the woman's life were threatened. (A temporary court order after the survey directed Virginia to provide all "necessary medical therapeutic abortions.")
- Arizona lacked a statewide Medicaid program, the institute said, but county welfare departments could provide abortion benefits if they chose.

U.S. Bishops Back Encyclical

CHICAGO, May 3 (UPI)—U.S. Roman Catholic bishops have reaffirmed Humanae Vitae, the controversial 1968 papal encyclical that bans artificial methods of birth control.

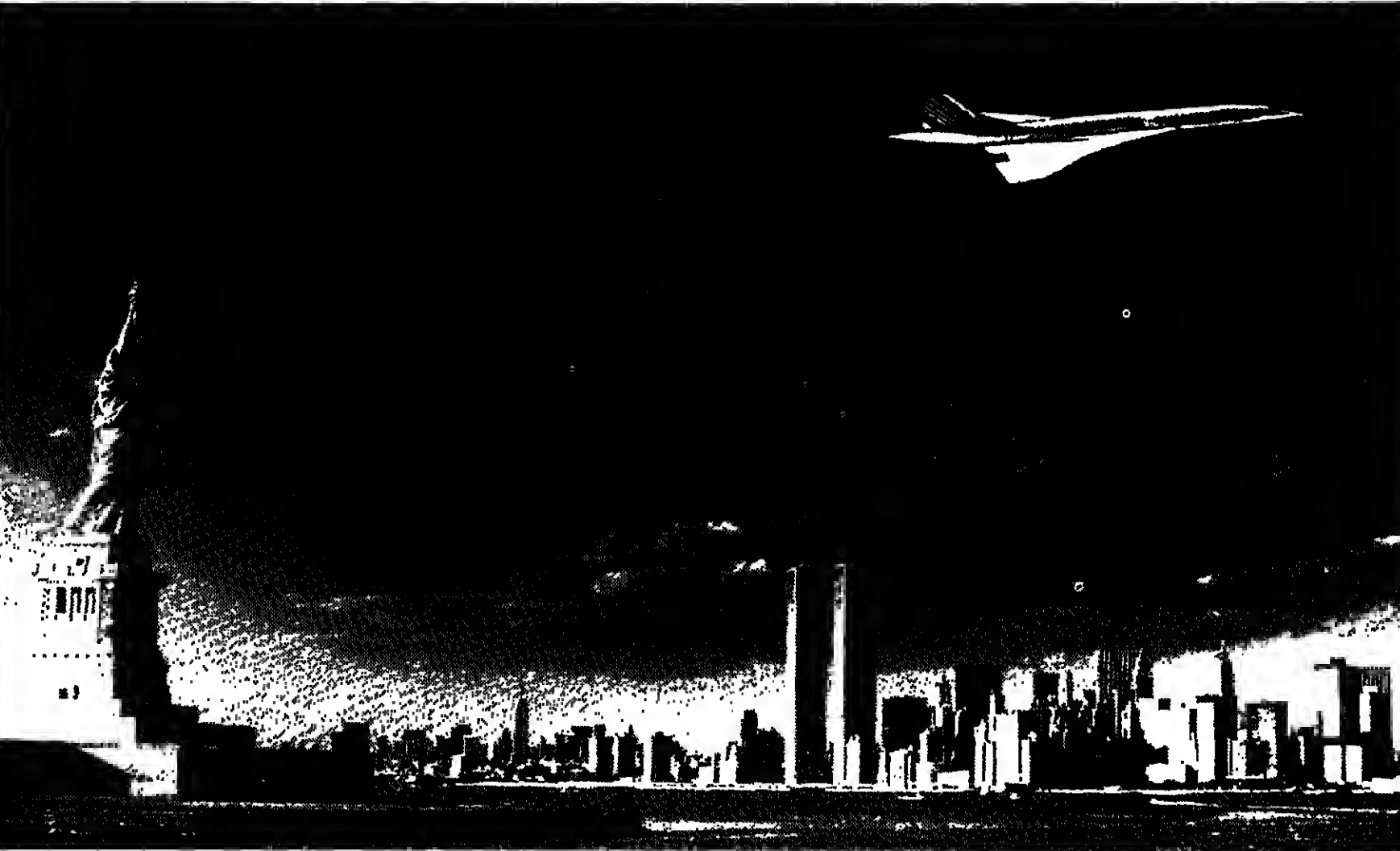
Archbishop John Quinn, president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, which is holding its semi-annual meeting in Chicago, yesterday urged bishops not to disown the document. "The church must discern the signs of the times, but these signs are not self-interpreting. They must be judged in the light of the gospel and under the mandate, 'Do not be conformed to this world.'"

He acknowledged that "dissent and sometimes painful and strident controversy have attended the encyclical's reaffirmation of the ageless moral teaching of the church." Several studies have reported that the encyclical is widely ignored by Catholics and has led to sharp declines in church attendance.

RA Bombs Destroy Railroad Bridges

BELFAST, May 3 (UPI)—IRA guerrillas blew up two bridges last night, cutting Belfast's rail links with Londonderry and the Irish Republic, the police said today.

Two explosions were reported at Killybegs, where the railroad crosses the border toward Dublin, and three 40 miles north on the line linking Belfast with Londonderry.



Concorde every day: the New York Concorde gives you a four-hour headstart on the rest of the world. The daily Paris-New York Concorde takes off from Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Airport at 11 a.m. and touches down at JFK Airport at 8:45 a.m. local time.

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The Rising Price of Separatism

Canada's largest life insurance company has voted to move its head office from Montreal to Toronto. That constituted a political statement of inalienable force. The company, Sun Life Assurance, is a powerful symbol to French-speaking separatists who control the government of the province of Quebec. To them it stands not only for wealth and investment, but for the dominance of the province's economy by English-speaking Canadians. One reason for the move is that the company wants to assure its policyholders that it will continue to operate under Canadian law. Another reason is Quebec's new language requirements.

Most big companies in Montreal, and throughout Quebec, use English as the language of top management. That's been a very sore point with the five-sixths of the province's population that speaks French. It means that the French Canadian who is not bilingual cannot hope to rise far in the business world. The provincial government has now enacted legislation requiring companies to use French all the way up, internally as well as in their relations with the French-speaking community.

Sun Life does business all over Canada, and in the United States and Britain as well. It has evidently decided that it cannot go French. So far, Sun Life has moved only a legal designation, not the 1,800 people who are its headquarters staff. But many other corporations and banks have been quietly shifting operations — and jobs — into the English-speaking provinces. How fast? It's hard to say precisely. But there's a clue in the population numbers. Quebec has been losing population for years. In 1975, net outflow was about 12,000 persons. But in 1976, when the separatists came to power, it went to more than 18,000. Last year, it was over 46,000.

Quebec has had for years an unemployment rate higher than the Canadian average.

The movement of people off the land into industrial work came later in French Canada, with its strong traditions, than in the rest of the country. But in the past two decades young people have been flooding into the cities faster than the economy can efficiently absorb them. It's an important part of the explanation for the force that the separatist movement has suddenly acquired. But this longstanding disparity in unemployment between Quebec and the rest of Canada seems to be widening. For Canada last year the rate was 8.1 per cent, and in Quebec it was 10.3 per cent. By the beginning of this year, the Canadian rate was about the same at 8.3 per cent, but the Quebec rate was up to 11.4 per cent.

The politics of separatism and language is expensive, in economic terms. For the people of the U.S., who take their national unity for granted, it's a reminder of the price that serious political instability imposes not only on society as a whole, but on individual citizens as jobs evaporate, property values decline and opportunities vanish.

U.S. politics, in the present period, goes forward with a good deal of clutter and excitement. But the debate rarely goes very deep. In Canada, the national style of politics tends to be quiet and sedate. But the issues there are ones that lie at the center of any political system: Why hold a country together? What do these 23 million people have, together, that they would not have if they separated? Can communities with different languages and cultures live together under one flag?

The federal government is doggedly defending the principle that people ought to be able to use whichever language they want. The separatists say that Quebec is French, and business there can either go French or leave. Another one has now left.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Wages of Inflation

The most worrisome inflation news these days is that wages are rising at a faster clip than last year but productivity is not. Thus, as President Carter's voluntary anti-inflation policy takes shape, business is under increased pressure to accelerate rather than decelerate price increases and to ignore White House calls for restraint.

This unhappy prospect is due in part to pressure from recent, one-time increases in the minimum wage, unemployment insurance, and payroll taxes. But the continuing spur to wages is the catch-up process now under way, as nonunion workers try to match large wage gains won by unions in recent years. Such a catch-up is common at this stage of recovery from a recession, as unemployment falls and employers, anticipating labor shortages, give in to wage demands. Closing the large gap between union and nonunion wages would add a full percentage point to the inflation rate. There is little the administration can do about that, however. For nonunion workers, catch-up has become a matter of equity.

More appropriate targets for the government's deceleration effort are the big unions that come to bat in 1979 and 1980. The Carter administration has recently shown a sensitivity to this. But so far the White House has not drawn up a convincing plan to limit the size of the upcoming settlement. New three-year contracts to be negotiated by such key unions as the Teamsters and the United Auto Workers will set the national wage pattern. Indeed, the present target for nonunion wage demands is the boost of roughly 10 per cent that the big unions won in the last round of contracts.

How can the leaders of the nation's most powerful unions be encouraged to risk their narrow personal interests, embrace the national interest and sign contracts for less than 10 per cent a year in 1979?

First, the administration ought to stop resisting congressional efforts to reduce sched-

uled Social Security increases. The enormous rise in these taxes has put pressure on every union leader for sharp wage boosts. We fail to understand why the President refuses to rewrite his 1978 tax cut proposal to trade a large chunk of the planned \$17 billion in personal income tax reduction for a cut in the highly inflationary Social Security tax.

Second, the regulatory agencies should exert pressure to keep major wage settlements down. For too long it has been the practice of the Interstate Commerce Commission, for example, to ratify whatever inflationary wage settlement the truckers negotiate by simply passing along the higher costs in rate increases.

Third, the administration should encourage states to reduce sales taxes rather than income taxes if they want to trim surpluses in state treasuries. Visible results of the administration's first jawboning efforts would also help improve the inflation outlook. Some companies ought to announce soon that prices will not be increased as much as planned. Some union leaders ought to discuss publicly their willingness to cooperate with the national goal of deceleration. Some highly paid executives should cut or freeze their salaries. As the nation gropes for a workable voluntary anti-inflation strategy, such gestures throughout industry could make the difference between success and failure.

If voluntary restraint fails, the nation will find another way to reduce inflation — but it will be the far more painful method of recession. It might be brought on by the Federal Reserve Board, trying singlehandedly, or by a Congress so determined to reduce the deficit that growth is slowed and unemployment is allowed to rise again. A quick recession, moreover, would not reduce inflation — only a long and costly period of high unemployment might do that. Voluntarism may be a weak hope on which to hang anti-inflation policy. But it is surely preferable to the alternative.

NEW YORK TIMES.

U.S. Opinion

Military Criticism

The retirement of Maj. Gen. John K. Singlaub because of his second public criticism of President Carter's policies is regrettable but perhaps inevitable.

Gen. Singlaub's departure shows that Jimmy Carter is determined to be boss, while being willing to take advice from uninformed sources. It's understood that the President went against the recommendations of compe-

tent senior advisors by deciding to hold off producing the neutron bomb, while heeding the counsel of less qualified associates.

It's frightening that President Carter relies on shallow figures to be his advisors on matters such as the Panama Canal, Mideast policy and the neutron bomb. Meanwhile a man of Gen. Singlaub's stature is put out to pasture for speaking what countless people believe to be the truth.

St. Louis (Mo.) Globe Democrat.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
May 4, 1903

Fifty Years Ago
May 4, 1928

LONDON—The press this morning summarized the effects of the King's visit to Paris. Without exception the highest compliments were paid to France, and to the people, from the highest to the lowest, for the cordial welcome extended to the British sovereign. The beneficial effects upon the relations between the two countries are not overlooked.

NEW YORK—Middle age is the most glorious period of life," Mrs. Jessica Cosgrove, writer and educator, told members of 30 women's organizations at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday. She advocated careers for women, before, during and even after marriage and motherhood. Among those present were Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt and Mrs. Oliver Harriman.



The Carter Administration Turns to Asia

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The Carter administration is now making a conscious effort to emphasize and improve its relations with the countries of Asia. In the next few weeks, Prime Minister Fukuda of Japan will be in Washington. Vice President Mondale will be touring Southeast Asia, and Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, will confer with the new Chinese leaders in Peking.

These missions are more symbolic than substantive. The President and Fukuda do have practical trade and monetary questions to discuss, but the Mondale and Brzezinski missions are designed to remove the feeling that Washington has been neglecting Asia in its preoccupation with the Middle East, Africa and the Soviet Union.

The Brzezinski entry into China is being compared to Henry Kissinger's secret journey to that country during the Nixon administration. It has even been suggested here that, against the advice of Secretary of State Vance, Brzezinski has chosen this moment to remind Moscow that Washington can always move closer to China if it cannot get more cooperation with the Soviet Union in Africa and on arms control.

There is some truth in this, but not much. The Brzezinski mission was planned months ago and is not a reaction to Vance's recent visit to Moscow or Washington's differences with the Soviet Union over the use of Cuban troops in Africa.

Troubles

Carter has enough trouble now with the opponents of his Panama policy, his arms shipments to the Middle East, and his efforts to negotiate a strategic arms treaty with the Soviet Union to provoke a new fight with them by establishing formal diplomatic relations with Peking at the expense of Taiwan. This he will undoubtedly want to do, perhaps next year, but not now.

There are other reasons for this new turn to the East. Carter has some serious problems in Asia. Japan's spectacular trade surplus with the United States has put the Japanese government under pressure from Big Labor and some powerful factions in Big Business for protectionist policies that the administration opposes. He has to retain the U.S. military bases in the Philippines, which are critical to the defense of the Pacific, even if the authoritarian Marcos regime in Manila defies his policy on human rights. And Carter cannot ignore the post-Vietnam developments in South Asia and Southeast Asia.

For example, there has been a long decline in the normally good relations between the United States and India. Accordingly, Carter went there recently and has now agreed, over the objection of many of his advisers, to restore the shipment of nuclear fuel for peaceful purposes to that country.

Mondale will be in Southeast Asia for the next couple of weeks because, while U.S. memories of that part of the world are so painful that few people want to think about it, the Soviet Union, China, and Japan have not been indifferent to Southeast Asia's economic and strategic importance.

Regional Group

In the past 11 years, the countries of Southeast Asia outside the Vietnam war zone have formed a regional Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) — Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, the Philippines, and Malaysia, who have been working together on their common problems with Australia and New Zealand.

These ASEAN nations, with the exception of Singapore, are rich in natural resources. They produce 98 per cent of the world's abaca fiber, 80 per cent of the world's rubber, more than 60 per cent of its copra and oil, and a third of its palm oil.

With Thailand's fertile rice bowl, and Indonesia's developing oil resources (not to mention the unexploited off-shore petroleum fields in the area) Tokyo has long realized that the ASEAN nations are beginning to realize that the ASEAN countries now provide perhaps the greatest net potential for profitable partnership with the industrial nations.

At the same time these ASEAN nations also represent not only an economic opportunity but a social and political problem. At the end of World War II, the population of

the ASEAN countries was about 112 million. Today it is about 230 million. In another 10 years, at present birth rates, it will total about 300 million, and at the end of the century, unless there are significant programs of birth control, it will be about 500 million, requiring these countries to provide 10 million new jobs every year just to keep even with population growth.

Wider Perspective

So in Southeast Asia, on these projections, it is going to have to be either economic development and jobs, or disaster, and officials in Washington, including the criticized "bureaucrats," have been urging a wider and longer perspective on Washington's national interests, priorities, and world responsibilities.

The Carter administration has been so preoccupied for so long with Panama, Angola, Rhodesia, South Africa, and recently with a few dozen fighter airplanes to Saudi Arabia that it has scarcely had sufficient time to concentrate on the critical immediate problems of Japan and Europe, let alone the coming problems of China and India, Southeast Asia and Latin America, where almost a majority of the human race is living in poverty while the nations of the world spend almost \$300 billion a year on military arms.

Fortunately, President Carter is beginning to turn his attention to these larger questions. This new

movement toward Asia is not really a personal issue between Vance and Brzezinski, or between the administration and the pro-Israel members of Congress, though there are clearly conflicts between them over priorities.

The main thing is that Asia is clearly critical to the establishment of a world order, and after a period of neglect, Washington is beginning to give it a proper place in planning for the last quarter of the century. (I said in this space the other day that Senator Jackson of Washington met privately with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan of Israel to discuss Middle East problems, together with several other senators. But I was wrong. The Israeli Embassy had him on the list, but he did not attend the meeting.)

'Capitalism' Worries Chinese

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The restoration of capitalism in China has become a political issue in the Peking leadership debate. Vice-premier Teng Hsiao-ping, who is the main driving force behind the program to modernize China, has found it necessary to denounce the "absurd claim" that the country's modernization would lead to the restoration of capitalism. Teng attributed the claim to the radicals who were expelled from the leadership after the death of Mao. But a speech made by party chairman Hua Kuo-feng last month suggests that he too entertains misgivings about some of the modernization plans, and that Teng was really replying to him.

Both Hua and Teng uttered the ritual condemnations of the radical "Gang of Four" which are now an obligatory part of every speech made in China, but Hua managed to do so in a way which revived some of the radicals' charges against Teng. One of their strongest complaints was that Teng's call for trade and contacts with the West could lead to the capitalist enslavement of China. Teng used to argue back that without such trade and contacts, the modernization program stood little chance of success. Hua has now taken it upon himself to reply to Teng — without naming him, of course — in almost exactly the same words that were once used against Teng by the radicals.

Hua said that "we have always opposed the slavish philosophy which holds that anything foreign is good and that nothing Chinese is any good." He also echoed the radicals when he denounced those who "fancy that even the moon looks better over foreign lands, and that China can only creep along in the wake of other countries." Like the radicals, Hua was appealing to Chinese nationalist sentiment. "We Chinese have a head and two hands just like the others and are no more stupid than they are," he said. But he was not saying that China should have to truck with the West, as the radicals used to say. He was all for learning from the West, so long as this was done critically and analytically, but insisted that in doing so China must uphold its "independence and self-reliance."

'Blind Opposition'

Teng might have been replying directly to Hua when he said that, "of course," China must follow a policy of independence and self-reliance, "but independence does not mean shutting the door on the world, nor does self-reliance mean blind opposition to everything foreign." On the surface, the two appear to agree in stressing the need to learn from other countries, but the way in which they present their arguments suggests that Teng wants to go much further in opening China to the West, while Hua fears that too big an opening could endanger the Communist system. Hua is all for modernization, too. But he implies that the technocrat is so preoccupied with bringing about the rapid modernization of China, regardless of politics and ideology, that he poses a threat to the survival of socialism.

This threat is implicit not only in Teng's belief that China must acquire whatever it can from the West in the way of technology and industrial know-how, but also in his other views. He believes, for instance, that the economy must be reformed so that it takes full ac-

count of the need for material incentives both for individual workers, and for the factories. Undue stress on material incentives has always been regarded by Communists as a deviation which could lead right back to capitalism. It has received its fullest expression in Tito's Yugoslavia, and Teng has recently sent a delegation to Belgrade to study the Yugoslav system.

'Only Way Out'

It is against this background that one should read Hua's recent speech in which he insisted that "what we want is socialist modernization" and not the capitalist or the revisionist variety which, he implied, was wanted by certain people in China. This led him to emphasize that "socialism is the only way out for China," almost as if he were replying to those whose proposals suggested some other way out. To achieve modernization it was necessary to continue the revolution, he said, and this meant "sticking to the socialist road." He insisted that "only by persevering in socialist revolution" could modernization be furthered.

Was this a simple statement of his socialist faith, or was it an attack on his revisionist colleagues in the leadership? The answer is provided by the People's Daily which, in a commentary on Hua's speech, left no doubt of the alarm with which some members of the leadership viewed Teng's innovations. "We must cling to the socialist road," it said, for "going astray will spell the end of the party and the state." The paper also revived the terminology once used by the Gang of Four to say that to go astray would reduce China "to a colony or semi-colony of the social-imperialists and imperialists."

The differences between Hua and Teng were revealed most clearly in the speeches they both delivered to the national science conference which was held in Peking recently to give a boost to the modernization program. Teng took the revisionist view that China must do everything to encourage a small group of talented individuals in order to promote the most rapid development of science, while Hua insisted that only the broadest possible popular base would achieve that result. Teng emphasized the need to leave scientists free of party tutelage, while Hua stressed the party's role in promoting scientific progress. The differences between them were later underlined by Peking press commentators who took up sides on these and other issues.

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Important Issues

While the Peking debate may be discerned only between the lines of the Chinese press, as was the debate between the left-wing radicals and the right-wing moderates before the death of Mao, the policies at issue now are as important as those in the earlier struggle. The defeat of the left extremists represented by the Gang of Four does not mean that the left as such no longer exists as a political force.

Hua is certainly to the left of Teng, and the debate between them is conducted in right-left terms. Teng knows that, at 74, he must win soon if his policies are to be established firmly enough to have a chance of outlasting him. If he does not prevail soon, the struggle may come out into the open, as it did after the death of Mao.

Letters

'Cynicism'

It was interesting but even more distressing to see how Michael Adams, a leading light in the anti-Israel Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding, never misses an opportunity to equate Israel with the Nazis, (HT, April 24).

There is absolutely no similarity between the Nazi attack on the Warsaw Ghetto and Israel's operation in southern Lebanon. The first was a brutal act of extermination inspired by an ideology which aimed at wiping the Jewish race from the face of the earth. The second was a conventional military operation undertaken by a sovereign state in legitimate self-defense, against a gang of terrorists which has constantly threatened her security.

The analogy between the two events which Michael Adams has

attempted to make can only be described as a most mean-spirited act of cynicism.

GEORGE GARAI,
Director of Information,
The Zionist Federation.

London.

'Big Stuff'

Re the neutron bomb: Here is how I see it (from Montcuq). The Russians secretly want us to employ the N. bomb so they can use theirs if they want to. But, if we don't put ours into service and they use theirs, we can retaliate with the only thing we have left — the big stuff, which snails their initiative.

PETER MARTIN,
Montcuq, France.

كلنا من النحل



Scientist Replaces Papa Whooper

At left, ornithologist George Archibald begins his mating dance with Tex, an 11-year-old whooping crane, at the International Crane Foundation in Baraboo, Wis. Dr. Archibald goes through deep knee bends with arms extended in an attempt to stimulate Tex into producing more eggs like the one she laid last month (above), believed to be fertile. Since Tex was raised in a human environment, she does not respond well to the male whoopers at the ICF. So Dr. Archibald had her artificially inseminated in an effort to add to the 105 known whooping cranes in the world.

Congress Divided on Renewal of 27-Year-Old Agency

U.S. Board Lost Its Legality, Continues to Function

By T. R. Reid

WASHINGTON, May 3 (WP)—On Sept. 30, 1976, the Renegotiation Board, a 27-year-old U.S. agency that reviews federal contracts and recovers excessive profits from contractors, lost its legal authority to review contracts and recover profits.

Logic might dictate that the board, having lost the power to perform its sole functions, would cease to exist. Instead, the small agency has tenaciously clung to life.

The board's staff is about the same size as it was when the statute authorizing its operations expired 18 months ago. The agency last month issued regulations that expanded its jurisdiction considerably. And in March it asked Congress for a 15-per-cent budget increase — to \$7.3 million — for fiscal year 1979.

The legal explanation for the agency's continued existence is that it is still plowing through a backlog of work acquired before its authority ended. The board's staff reports that it is making little progress in disposing of backlog contracts.

But the deeper reason is political. The Renegotiation Board has

some powerful friends, including President Carter, Adm. Hyman Rickover and Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis. They want it kept alive until they can win congressional support for proposals that would make the board a permanent agency and strengthen its ability to recapture excessive profits.

The board was created on a temporary basis during the Korean War to check profiteering by arms suppliers during the rapid buildup for that conflict. Afterwards, Congress regularly extended that authority until Sept. 30, 1976, when efforts to pass another extension faltered because of a stalemate by opposing groups in Congress.

One group, led by Sen. Proxmire and Rep. Joseph Minish, D-N.J., and backed by Mr. Carter and Mr. Rickover, pushed for legislation that would give the board permanent status, a larger staff and various auditing tools to enhance its watchdog role.

The opposing faction, composed of Republicans and Democrats from states with heavy concentrations of government contractors, pushed an opposing bill that would have closed the board, leaving it in

mothballs except in times of national emergency.

Government Protection

The agency's supporters say that it provides essential protection for the government on defense and space equipment purchases, where the normal price-controlling pressures of a competitive market generally do not exist.

Opponents see the board as just another generator of government red tape that adds more to the cost of government work than it saves in profit recoveries.

Since neither faction is sure it has the votes to prevail in Congress, the matter has stayed at dead center for two years. Meanwhile, the board has lived on, plugging away at the backlog and seeking larger annual budgets, which it says are necessary to accelerate disposition of pending work.

But now the pattern may change. The House Appropriations subcommittee that funds the board says that it has had enough. "This thing could go on forever," said Rep. John Slack, D-W. Va., the subcommittee chairman.

"You know, they don't even have any authorization," Rep. Slack

added. "I'll grant you, they probably have authority to continue for a period on the backlog. But if they don't get an authorization by next year, we might just tell them to close up."

He was particularly upset that the board this year issued regulations giving itself authority over U.S. firms' sales to foreign governments — jurisdiction that was never explicit when the authorizing statute was in effect. "I don't see where they have the power," Rep. Slack said. "I mean, they're not even authorized to review contracts with our own government any more."

U.S. Cultural Center In Madrid Is Bombed

MADRID, May 3 (AP)—Three young men firebombed the U.S. Cultural Institute here last night, destroying about 150 books and causing minor damage but no injuries, U.S. officials said.

In a telephone call to a Spanish news agency, a man identifying himself as a member of the ultrarightist "Phalangist Vanguard," later claimed responsibility for the attack.

Despite Mobutu's Promises Hopes of Reform Fade in Zaire

By John Darnton

KINSHASA, Zaire (NYT)—When President Mobutu Sese Seko returned here from the war in Shaba province last year, the government newspapers and radio promised that he was coming back "a different man."

He had been profoundly affected, it was said, by his experiences at the front. He had put aside his leopard-skin cap and carved walking stick for combat gear. He had subsisted on army rations. He had visited wounded soldiers in hospitals and talked with villagers, acquiring a first-hand understanding of the grievances that turned a minor insurgency by Katangese secessionists into a frontal attack upon his 12-year-old rule.

No sooner had the President driven through the capital streets in triumph, past cheering throngs that waved palm fronds and tossed shawls before his military jeep, than he began promising change. He would reform the army, revitalize the economy, open up the political structure — in short, institute so many major changes that it would be tantamount to a "structural coup d'etat."

Hope Evaporates

Eleven months have passed, and changes there have been. But none has significantly altered the nature of Zaire's one-man government or the lives of its 25 million residents. The air of expectancy that things would be different — along with the talk of the "different Mobutu" — has disappeared.

The economy is still in shambles, the army is restive and demoralized, and popular discontent is mounting. The government is turning to sterner measures to root out potential opposition and discourage dissent.

In January troops were sent into Bandundu province, 300 miles east of the capital, to suppress a grassroots rebellion led by followers of the late Pierre Mulele, a populist leader of the early 1960s.

Last month 13 men were executed by firing squad after an eight-day "repression trial" here, that grouped 84 defendants on charges ranging from plotting a coup to petty, nonpolitical extortion. The political executions were the first to follow a public trial since 1966, and they were clearly intended as a warning to the growing ranks of the malcontented.

Solemn Warning

"I solemnly declare that, from now on, I will be without pity against all attempts of that kind," President Mobutu declared in announcing the executions. In the

past, he said, executive mercy had been mistaken for weakness. But now "whoever tries again to use the sword will perish by the sword."

As promised, the President undertook a "restructuring" of the army, but it was far less sweeping than expected. Essentially, it confirmed the President as minister of defense and commander in chief and permanently assigned the somewhat better trained forces of the Kamanyola Division to Shaba province, where border raids by Katangese rebels are continuing but do not pose an immediate threat to the government.

More significantly, the army is being purged along tribal lines. Hundreds of officers and noncommissioned officers from Shaba, Bandundu and East and West Kasai provinces, most of them members of the Luba tribe, are being ousted. Their loyalty is presumably suspect.

In the political sphere, many observers see behind the government's liberalization policy an effort to breathe new life into the sole political party, the Popular Revolutionary Movement. Twice last year President Mobutu dissolved his executive council, shuffling his ministers, and in the fall there were elections for local, regional and national offices.

The fairness of the young, according to many, was in inverse proportion to the importance of the

office being contested. A member of the national legislature estimated that 40 per cent of his colleagues had genuinely won their seats, the remainder having been purchased or delegated out to party loyalists.

"The real importance of the elections was on the local level," a European diplomat said. "This is what touched the people on the streets. The candidates promised everything — new schools, new roads, new houses, jobs, even streetcars. These are things they can't possibly deliver but expectations have been aroused. It constitutes a danger to the regime."

An even greater danger, most agree, comes from the economy, which has been severely depressed for the last four years. One factor has been the record low prices for copper, Zaire's major export. Others are fiscal mismanagement, as exemplified by the multimillion-dollar prestige projects that dot the capital, and high-level corruption.

Faced with a foreign debt of nearly \$3 billion and with no foreign exchange to pay it, Mr. Mobutu has capitulated to overseas creditors who demanded controls — in the hands of foreigners — to check government spending.

He has also reversed a policy to bring businesses under control of Zairians, announced with great fanfare in 1973, in the heady days when copper prices were high and nationalism found expression in a campaign for African "authenticity" in names and dress. He has invited back the former foreign owners of plantations, corporations and even shops, and many have returned.

Encouraged by these trends, foreign economists voice a cautious optimism that Zaire, blessed as it is with mineral wealth and the river power to exploit it, may someday begin to realize its economic potential. But they acknowledge that for most of the people — all but the governmental and commercial elite, who are wealthy beyond measure — life is harder than ever.

Inflation is galloping at 75 per cent. With a heavily overvalued currency, black market dealing is rife. Shortages of essential commodities are aggravated by the absence of foreign exchange, transportation breakdowns and factories operating at 50 per cent of potential for lack of spare parts.

An average government wage earner cannot afford a monthly bag of manioc flour, a staple in Kinshasa. Doctors in remote areas report an increase in kwashiorkor, the infant protein deficiency from severe malnutrition.

"We are plunged in despair," a 32-year-old telephone worker said.



President Mobutu

"Perhaps one-quarter of the people in Kinshasa are working. Crime is up, students can't find jobs, even the cost of medicine is out of reach. It is all Mobutu's fault."

Such talk is not uncommon here. But diplomats and other interested parties point out that Mr. Mobutu has a political genius for articulating — if not acting upon — the grievances of the people, that he employs a strong security force and that no organized opposition exists within the country.

Indonesian Poet Held for Recital

JAKARTA, May 3 (AP)—Authorities have detained W.S. Rendra, a leading Indonesian poet and actor, on charges of inciting the people against the government with his poetry readings. Adm. Sudomo, commander of the security and order command, said today.

Last week, five bombs exploded and injured three persons at the open theater of the Cultural Center of Taman Ismail Marzuki here while Mr. Rendra was reading his poetry before an audience of about 5,500.

Mr. Rendra was not arrested in connection with the bombings, but rather because authorities considered his poetry readings as an extension of the anti-government student campaigns that have been suppressed.

Saudis to Aid Djibouti

DJIBOUTI, May 3 (Reuters)—Saudi Arabia will grant \$60 million worth of aid to Djibouti, a high Saudi official said here yesterday.



Putting a quart...
...into a pint pot.

BMW cars vary in body shape, engine size, and performance, but they all share the same high quality concept. Even the most compact models have the same technical sophistication and solidity as the big BMWs, in their power units and chassis, their active safety and handling, and the systematic adoption of passive safety measures. So a BMW of the 3 Series is merely a compressed version of the models in the international luxury class. In its own class, it is a smaller big car, and not as is the

case with many of its competitors, a bigger small car.

The remarkable success of this design principle is obviously not due to a lack of competition, but rather to many customers' reluctance to accept pretension as a substitute for quality.

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The BMW range of fine automobiles: the ultimate in performance, comfort and safety. Designed for the man who appreciates the excitement of driving.



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THE TRIBUNE
A national daily
with the Sunday
edition



In Rome



In Paris



In London

Street Watching in London, Paris and Rome

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, May 3 (IHT)—In fashion today, what goes on in the streets is as important, if not more so, than collections on the runway.

For young women all over the world have a way of picking up ideas and putting them together to such a personal and original way that they are watched and followed by topnotch designers. The messages they send can of-

ten be found months later on the racks.

Each big city has a different fashion atmosphere because the girls themselves vary. In London, where people leave you strictly alone, British girls have a tendency to go all out without caring. They show great individuality, wearing long or short

whenever they please and often end up launching new styles by just being their own wild selves.

In Paris, the girls are also strongly fashion-conscious but definitely more conservative. Strange as this may sound, the French will often be the last to adopt outlandish styles that may have started in Paris.

In Rome or Milan, the girls are different again. They follow fashion closely but insist on looking glamorous as well, a detail that both French and British girls often neglect.

In any event, the street fashions have become so important that people in the business now allow at least a couple of extra days in each capital they visit to give themselves time to do the rounds of boutiques and see what the girls are doing down on Main Street.

FASHION

Smithsonian Spikes Its Collection of Rail History

By Donald Sanders

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—One of the famous spikes in U.S. transcontinental railroad history, marking completion of a section in Arizona in 1869, is on display in the Smithsonian Museum of History and Technology.

The spike is on loan from the Museum of the City of New York. It is displayed near a replica of the more famous golden spike, the final one driven to support the rails of the transcontinental line. The original golden spike is on display at Stanford University in California.

The Arizona spike and an accompanying sign are the newest additions to the museum's Railroad Hall, which traces the history of railroading through displays of full-sized locomotives, passenger cars and scale models.

Plans for a transcontinental line began early in U.S. railroad history. A northwestern route was projected in the 1840s, a plan to be followed by more detailed federal studies.

Support for the project led to the Pacific Railway Act of 1862, which provided land grants and construction funds repayable in reduced tariffs on federal shipments. Construction began the following year.

The Central Pacific Railroad began building eastward from Sacramento, and the Union Pacific, to the west from Omaha. There was

little progress until the Civil War ended, however.

Then the project went forward, with crews laying up to 10 miles of track a day. The east and west lines were completed at Promontory, Utah, just north of Salt Lake City.

1 Killed, 12 Escape

2 Swiss Avalanches

CHUR, Switzerland, May 3 (AP)—A West German died in an avalanche while 12 skiers escaped in a second snow slide in the Grisons area yesterday.

The German was swept off by the first slide in the Aversal Valley. The 12 men surprised by the second avalanche on the Piz Bivoli mountain all remained on top of the snow and escaped without help.

In May, 1869, it was there that the "golden spike" ceremony took place.

The Arizona spike is made of iron, silver and gold. It was one of four presentation spikes used in a 1869 ceremony and was presented by Arizona Gov. A.K.P. Safford to the Union Pacific Railroad, a tribute from the state.

Engraved with graceful borders, it is inscribed: "Ribbed with iron, clad in silver and crowned with gold, Arizona presents her offering to the enterprise that has banded a continent, dictated a pathway to commerce."

After the ceremony the spike was acquired by Sidney Dillon, a director of the Union Pacific Railroad Co. The spike remained in the Dillon family until an heir donated it to the New York museum.

Where Did Man First Sniff Out the Ancient Onion?

THE ONION is a lily, but so are asparagus, the tulip, the asphodel, the yucca and the red-hot poker. Break down the Liliaceae family into its various tribes and one of them turns out to be the Allioidae, whose largest genus is Allium, with about 325 species, of which some 70 are natives of North America. Here we are on familiar ground, odorously surrounded by a group of plants well known in the kitchen, whose most conspicuous shared characteristic is strength of smell and taste—leeks, shallots, scallions, garlic and, of course, onions.

The onion's place of origin is a mystery, and we are not aided in the attempt to discover it by the fact that it is such an old food. It was already being cultivated by prehistoric man and it must already have been an old food then, for onions were being eaten by men (or pre-men) when they were still in the collecting stage, which preceded the pastoral and agricultural stages.

Where was it sniffed out first? Most theories put it somewhere in Asia-Persia and Baluchistan, says Edward Sturtevant, "Edible Plants of the World," southern Russia, says Dr. Antonio Targioni-Tozzetti, which could mean either Asia or Europe or both. The "Oxford Book of Food Plants" chooses the soundest ground of all: The onion, it says, is of uncertain origin.

The detective story of the onion's origin might be attacked from another angle: Which is the first onion, and where did it come from? At least two authorities, Targioni-Tozzetti and Sturtevant, think that the ancestor of all onions may have been *Allium fistulosum*, alias the cibol, the two-bladed onion, or the Welsh onion, because it seems to be a primitive form of this vegetable that has not yet learned how to form a bulb. The bottom part of its stem thickens, but remains elongated; it is eaten raw with the adjacent part of the stem, in salads, like the scallion.

"Welsh" Is "Foreign"

If this is really the ancestor of all onions, their origin would seem to be pointed out for us by one of its names—the Welsh onion. Alas, no. The Welsh onion is not Welsh. It was introduced into the British Isles in 1692, and has never since even been much cultivated in Wales. "Welsh" is a corruption of a German word meaning "foreign," which was given it in Central Eu-

rope when it first arrived there at the end of the Middle Ages—from where? From eastern Asia, says "The Oxford Book of Food Plants," adding that this is also the home of the closely related *Allium altaicum*, and that since prehistoric times it has been the principal garden onion of China and Japan.

There is another onion, however, which, so far as I know, has never been nominated as the sire of all onions, and which comes from an area where no one has ever thought of locating the birthplace of this vegetable: it seems, nevertheless, even more primitive than the Welsh onion. The Welsh onion had not learned now to form a bulb; this one had not learned how to form seeds—ditto, more exactly, we surprise it in the act of learning how to manage this relatively sophisticated method of reproduction.

Other onions send up a central stalk at whose summit a good-sized sphere develops, composed of tiny flowers which give way to seeds. But in this onion the globe is formed of tiny bulbs (bulbils) which, when planted, produce the new onion plants just as seeds do.

This plant is called the tree onion, the top onion, the Catawissa

onion or the Egyptian onion. From Egypt then? Apparently not: It does not seem to have been known either in Egypt or anywhere else in the Old World until, in 1587, Jacques Dalechamps came across an onion of a type he had never seen before and recorded his astonishment that it had minute bulbs where seeds should have been.

Where had it come from? The year 1587 was not too early for an isolated specimen to have wandered in from America. Catawissa sounds like an American Indian name and the tree onion has been classified as *Allium canadense*, because on its first official introduction into Europe, in Britain in 1820, it came from Canada. It grows wild in America and so does the Welsh onion.

Can it be that the place of origin of the onion is not Asia, where it has been placed for centuries, but North America, where the first onion, just learning to bear seeds, gave rise to the second onion, just learning to form a bulb, and from which the second onion reached eastern Asia (the part of that continent closest to America) in the already cultivated form given it by American Indians?

There are many other native

onions in the United States, at least one species in every one of the 48 contiguous states, all of them edible.

The Spaniards in Mexico were at first disinclined to believe that a vegetable familiar to them at home could be found in this exotic setting. However, Bernal Diaz, chronicler of the Cortez expedition, reported about 1530 that he had smelled onion on wood worked by the Indians, for instance, on arrow shafts. Cortez himself saw what he took for onions on his way to Tenochtitlan. Humboldt says they were known to the Aztecs under the name of *xonacatl*.

One early explorer who would have been in no doubt about the existence of onions in America was Pere Marquette. He wrote that in 1624, when he journeyed from Green Bay to the southern shore of Lake Michigan, he was saved from starvation by eating the only food available, wild onions. Their abundance in this region is recalled to us by a name which appears on our maps today. American Indians expanded the meaning of their word for "strong, powerful" to cover the odor of onions. The word was *chicogo*.

—Waverley Root

Swallowed a Diamond Ring

Theft Suspect Didn't Take It With Him

NEW YORK, May 3 (NYT)—A jewel-theft suspect died last week with a secret inside him, but was not allowed to take it to the grave.

The secret, a 4-karat diamond ring that had been reported stolen more than a year ago, was found in his small intestine during an autopsy and was returned yesterday to its owner, Danaus, Ltd. of Fifth Avenue.

Peter Lazaros, whom authorities once described as a "one-man crime wave," died last Friday in Pontiac, Mich., of causes yet to be determined. The recovered ring, which featured two emerald-cut diamonds set in platinum and is valued at \$35,000, bore the hallmark of Bulgari of Rome, a well-known designer of jewelry. Police and FBI traced the ring to Bulgari's Pierre Hotel outlet here, which is operated by Danaus.

The ring was apparently one of a

number that Danaus employees showed Lazaros, who had a penchant for high living, in his room at the Pierre Jan. 19, 1977. After inspecting the jewelry, authorities say Lazaros rejected them all and dismissed the jeweler.

"After the employees returned to the store and made a check of their display, they realized one of the diamonds was missing," said L. Brooks Patterson, the Oakland County, Mich., prosecutor.

Threatened Suit

The jewelers confronted Lazaros with the loss, Patterson said, but he threatened to file a lawsuit if they pursued the matter further. The firm then filed an insurance claim with Lloyd's of London, which, an employee said yesterday, "settled the claim promptly and generously" for \$17,000, the ring's resale value.

A representative of the store recovered the ring yesterday in Michigan and flew with it to New York.

Because the attorney for Danaus anticipates a possible claim by Lazaros's heirs, he has advised comment. But the attorney, Carl Golden, said, "The subject ring is the property of my client. It is our ring."

Lazaros, who was 44 years old and had a history of heart trouble, was convicted of perjury in 1971 after failing to substantiate charges he made of payoffs by organized crime figures to public officials in Detroit. He was jailed April 13 to await trial on 10 counts alleging participation in bank swindles and schemes to defraud individuals.

Authorities theorize that Lazaros swallowed the ring when he was arrested two weeks ago. When it passed through his system after a day or two, he would retrieve it and swallow it again to keep it from law enforcement officers.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, May 3 (IHT)—This is how New York Times critics rate new films and plays:

Films

"The Last Waltz," directed by Martin Scorsese, is the record of a 1976 concert given by the rock group the Band in a farewell performance. Janet Maslin says, "However definite the show's raison d'être may have been, its spirit remains strangely ambiguous." The songs are interspersed with interviews about the group's better days, but "when the film tries to milk too much from every sign of wear and tear, it comes dangerously close to self-pity and self-importance."

Maslin adds, "Mr. Scorsese's efforts to stir up a distinct visual style for the film, a style that might somehow have compensated for the curious lack of sentiment that marks all but the film's last half hour, are so halfhearted and sporadic they become almost maddening."

"F.I.S.T.," starring Sylvester Stallone in a story about a fictitious labor union based on the Teamsters and the United Mine Workers, is "a compelling demonstration of a kind of power manipulation that is as integral to big capital as it is to big labor." Vincent Canby says, "Stallone plays the head of the union 'with brute power and arrogance that are convincing, but with little of the shrewdness, charm and murderous cynicism' that made

Teamster boss Jimmy Hoffa so 'successful and such popular copy for so many years.' Canby calls the rest of the cast "excellent," including Melinda Dillon, David Huffman and Rod Steiger. The screenplay, written by Joe Eszterhas and Stallone, "is not great," but the film "benefits from the accumulation of small ordinary detail that from any particular wit or inspiration of vision."

Plays

"Fifth of July," written by Lanford Wilson, "reflects upon what the '70s have done to the '60s," Richard Eder says. The question asked is what happened to the impassioned spirit of the flower children? Wilson has assembled a houseful of former companions from the radical days of the '60s in a decaying Southern estate. They include a veteran whose legs were blown off in Vietnam, a spoiled rich girl, a 13-year-old and a totally ignorant pop singer. "Wilson has assembled a stageful of luminous freaks. Some of them are tiresome and familiar, but several have a delicate sharpness and some real force. Not enough, though, to beat a whole message about our times." Eder says that under Marshall Mason's direction, "the acting is often effective but always exaggerated. None has the repose or even the silence that might make them believably human." The cast includes William Hurt, Nancy Snyder and Danton Stone.

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Social Science Research Council (UK)

Applications are invited from individuals with considerable research and research management experience in ethnic relations or related fields to fill the above post on a full-time basis, following the return of the present Director, Professor Michael Banton, to full-time University work in August 1978.

The Unit has been in existence for eight years at the University of Bristol. Its future location, which will be in an academic institution in the United Kingdom, will be determined after discussions with the new Director.

Salary will be in the range for University Professors and the Council has its own non-contributory superannuation scheme. An appointment on a permanent basis would be considered.

Further details may be obtained from Mr. David Farmer at the Social Science Research Council (UK), 1 Temple Avenue, London EC4Y 0BD, United Kingdom, to whom applications should be submitted by 31st May, 1978.

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Unctad Hits Strategy Of Transnationals

GENEVA, May 3 (AP)—The UN Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad) is calling on the world's governments to supervise transnational companies to check their control over trade of developing countries.

It says both industrial and Third World states should take a closer look at the giant multinational companies' actions in fixing prices, acquiring domestic enterprises, controlling export and import flows and allocating markets among themselves.

Unctad says developing countries seeking a fairer share in international trade for their own independent domestic firms should take collective action, such as setting up their own import and export trading houses or conducting trade through existing trading corporations. The recommendations are contained in a report by the Unctad secretariat.

Transnational corporations, the report says, account for the bulk of world trade and their share appears to be increasing. Over one-third of world trade is simply between branches of transnationals and this intra-firm trade probably exceeds

'Phase Three' Guideline Ends July 31 U.K. Gears for New Pay Pact

LONDON, May 3 (AP-DJ)—As Britain's informal "third phase" of pay restraints nears its end, debate is increasing over what, if anything, will follow.

Last Monday, Prime Minister James Callaghan dropped the first hints that the government might try to set a new wage-increase goal after the current 10-month guideline expires July 31. While he omitted mentioning any specific figure, most government and union speculation centers on a new 7-percent target for total earnings increases—meaning basic pay raises of about 5 percent.

The government's hope that big unions would agree to such a policy was bolstered yesterday when a moderate unionist was elected president of the country's second-biggest union, the 1.2-million-member Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers. The moderate, Terence Duffy, defeated Bob Wright, who had been backed by more left-wing members. In October, Mr. Duffy will succeed long-time union leader Hugh Scanlon, who is retiring. It is believed that Mr. Duffy may prove receptive to some sort of pay restraint.

Prime Minister Callaghan, in a carefully phrased speech to a white-collar union meeting, said it was inevitable that "any government must have direct discussions with the trade union movement about the future of pay each year." He observed that more than 30 percent of Britain's workers are employed by the government, either directly or in nationalized industries, so the government has a direct stake in limiting wage increases to try to cut inflation.

During the current wage-round, earnings increases have averaged about 14 percent, above the official 10-percent target, but below what many observers originally had expected. Prime Minister Callaghan is trying to hold down inflation, which currently is running at a 9.1 percent a year. Most analysts predict a drop to about 7 percent later this year to be followed by a rise back toward over 9 percent by year-end.

In addition to the fight against inflation, the Prime Minister has his eye on a general election.

While he need not call one before October of next

Big Board Prices Fall Sharply

NEW YORK, May 3 (UPT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange suffered their second worst setback this year, as widespread selling sent the Dow Jones industrial average down 11.35 points to 828.82—its biggest drop since Jan. 6. The NYSE index was down nearly half a point.

The pullback, attributed mostly to profit-taking, came as no surprise to analysts who had been expecting the market to begin to consolidate its massive gains of the past few weeks.

Declining issues led advances 911-to-557.

Volume totaled 37.56 million shares, down from 41.4 million yesterday.

Prices closed mixed in active trading on the American Stock

Dow Declines 11.35 Points

Exchange. The market-value index was up 0.37 to 138.07 but declining issues led gainers 330-to-310.

Globe Union, which agreed to merge into Square D Co., rose 3 1/2 to 37 1/2 and Square D fell one to 26.

UV Industries, a major shareholder in Globe Union, rose one to 2 1/4. A U.S. district court denied a Globe Union motion to bar UV Industries from continuing to acquire Globe Union stock.

General Motors, reporting a 9.7-percent rise in late-April car sales, fell 1/2 to 65 1/2. Ford Motor fell 1/2 to 49 1/2 on a 4.2-percent sales rise and Chrysler, which posted a 9-percent sales decline, eased 1/2 to 11 1/2.

Late yesterday, Chrysler declared its regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share.

Teledyne fell 3/4 to 87 1/2 following strong recent gains. The company has said it knew of no corporate developments to account for the movement.

Among other losers, International Business Machines fell 2 1/2 to 26 1/2, Hewlett-Packard 2 1/2 to 75 and Burroughs 1 1/2 to 68.

Boeing rose 1 1/2 to 45 1/2 and Lockheed gained 1 1/2 to 24 1/2.

Pan American World Airways was most active and up 1/2 to 6 1/2.

Other actives included Dow Chemical, up 1/2 to 24 1/2, CNA Financial, up 1/2 to 1 1/2, and PepsiCo, which raised its quarterly dividend to 25 cents from 22 1/2 cents, off 1/2 to 29 1/2.

K-Mart was active and off 1/2 to 24 1/2. Texaco, off 1/2 to 25 1/2, and Colgate-Palmolive off 1/2 to 20 1/2.

In Chicago, wheat closed irregularly lower, corn irregularly higher, oats higher and soybeans mixed on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was off 2 cents to unchanged; corn up 1/2 to 1 1/2; oats up 1/2 to 1 1/2; and soybeans off 1/4 to 6 1/4.

Soybean trading was marked by a continuing of yesterday's sales by dealers that were overbought and a

W. German Jobless Off, Orders Higher

From Wire Dispatches
NUREMBERG, May 3 (UPT)—Unemployment in West Germany fell in April to its lowest level since October 1974, the labor office reported today.

In the month, 1 million persons, or 4.4 percent of the workforce, were unemployed, down from 1.1 million the previous month and 1.4 million or 4.6 percent a year earlier.

Meanwhile, in Frankfurt, the Association of Machine Manufacturers said that machine manufacturers saw an increase in orders in March from a year earlier, adjusted for inflation, while order inflow was off 7 percent, despite a boost from seasonal factors.

The association said the results illustrate the "stagnation" in the sector because orders climbed 15 percent in the month from February.

First-quarter turnover increased about a real 2 percent from 7.7 percent, although showing a weaker tendency. Export orders are off 7 percent in the quarter on a year earlier.

Company Reports

for collective action in the Third World, developing countries have granted the transnationals virtual production monopolies, thus strengthening their control over marketing and distribution, it says.

These companies control many of the primary products, particularly minerals, exported from the developing countries. "Almost the total output of the commodities in question is exported on an intra-firm basis," it says. "In the case of bauxite, copper, iron ore, nickel, lead, zinc, tin, tobacco, bananas and tea, it is not unusual for fewer than 10 transnationals to control the bulk of the world production and processing."

It says three firms share 70 percent of global production, marketing and distribution of bananas, while six control roughly 60 and 70 percent, respectively, of world production capacity of bauxite and aluminium.

FINANCE

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Chase Mortgage Trust Defaults
Chase Manhattan Mortgage & Realty Trust, the largest U.S. real estate investment trust (REIT) with assets of some \$275 million, has defaulted on more than \$38 million in note obligations by failing to repay \$3.7 million in 7 1/2 percent senior notes and \$1.4 million in accrued interest, which matured Tuesday. Its inability to pay the notes resulted in a default under the agreements covering its four issues of subordinated debt, totaling \$72 million, and as a result this debt also was subject to accelerated repayment. Management is continuing discussions with creditors and says it hopes these would lead to a feasible rearrangement of the debts and the resumption of payments. The trust, which has been involved in intense efforts to avoid bankruptcy, had disclosed a narrowing of its net loss in the latest quarter, to \$5.6 million on revenues of \$82 million—compared with a loss of \$82.3 million. Chase Manhattan Bank, one of the 27 creditors to which the trust owes a total of \$150 million, acts as adviser, but no other corporate relationship exists between them. Chemical Bank heads the list of the REIT's creditors.

National Introduces Minicomputer
National Semiconductor has introduced a minicomputer system that operates as a direct substitute for computers made by International Business Machines. National's System-400 is roughly the equivalent of the IBM series 370-145 computer but sells for substantially less—at prices ranging from \$75,000 to \$250,000, depending on the amount of auxiliary equipment. National says the system "represents the final step" in its "evolution from a component supplier to the electronic industry to a manufacturer of semiconductor-based systems." The memory in the new computer can be expanded from a basic size with a capacity of 256,000 characters to one with a capacity of 16 million characters.

Parsons Wins Saudi Contract
Ralph M. Parsons Co. was named management services contractor for the giant industrial complex Saudi Arabia is building at Yanbu, on its west coast. The value of the project, which will take 28 years to complete, has been estimated by industry sources at \$10 billion and was a prize sought by a half-dozen contractors. When completed, the industrial complex will contain two oil refineries and plants for various petroleum products and a steel mill, aluminum smelter and other metals-related industries. The new city is expected to have a population of 200,000 eventually. The entire site runs 15 miles along the Red Sea and extends four to six miles inland.

Ker McGee			
Revenue.....	1978 47.71	1977 493.40	
Profits.....	18.20	25.28	
Per Share.....	0.68	0.98	
Quaker Oats			
Revenue.....	1978 412.10	1977 383.60	
Profits.....	20.02	14.52	
Per Share.....	0.97	0.70	
Revenue.....	1,270.00	1,170.00	
Profits.....	49.24	53.04	
Per Share.....	2.37	2.56	
Seaboard Coast Line			
Revenue.....	1978 435.9	1977 410.7	
Profits.....	1.06	2.0	
Per Share.....	0.07	1.38	
Southern Calif Edison			
Revenue.....	1978 \$47,518	1977 \$05,819	
Profits.....	46,470	67,597	
Per Share.....	0.62	1.05	
Revenue.....	1978 2,106,612	1977 1,897,979	
Profits.....	230,851	240,128	
Per Share.....	3.32	3.76	
St Paul Companies			
Revenue.....	1978 42.50	1977 30.50	
Profits.....	1.88	1.36	
Per Share.....			
White Consolidated Industries			
Revenue.....	1978 380.30	1977 328.70	
Profits.....	11.34	10.68	
Per Share.....	0.88	0.83	

\$2.2 billion, or 3.3 percent while orders for nondurable goods rose \$875 million or 1.6 percent. Orders for nondefense capital goods fell \$404 million, or 2.3 percent.

U.K. Reserves Fall

Record \$3.28 Billion

LONDON, May 3 (AP)—Britain's gold and foreign currency reserves fell by a record \$3.282 billion in April to \$17.038 billion, reflecting Bank of England support for sterling and loan repayment, the Treasury reported today.

A London exchange-dealer commented that the market was already aware of the bank's heavy intervention to prop up the pound. It was the third consecutive month the official reserves had dropped, after peaking at \$28.68 billion in January and a low of \$4.13 billion in December 1976.

The Treasury also said that the government repaid \$943 million in the month to the International Monetary Fund, plus about \$300 million of foreign loans.

French Wages Rise 3.9%

PARIS, May 3 (AP)—France increased the minimum wage 3.9 percent to 10.45 francs an hour (about \$2.26), effective May 1, the government said. The rate, last increased 2.7 percent Dec. 1, affects some 700,000 industrial and farm workers. The government has promised raises again in July and December.

Pace Continues Of Foreigners Buying in U.S.

NEW YORK, May 3 (UPI)—The swift pace of foreign investing in U.S. manufacturing enterprises continued through the first quarter, according to the Commerce Dept.

The business research group reported there were 81 such investments during the period, little changed from 1977's fourth quarter. The board said foreign investment activity for the six-month period was the highest since it began keeping records.

More than half the investments in the January-March period consisted of acquisitions while 22 involved new construction. Of the total, British and West German concerns accounted for 39, Canada 10, Japan seven and France and Switzerland six each.

U.S. Land Contains Gold, Silver Deposits

WASHINGTON, May 3 (Reuters)—Significant potential for deposits of gold, copper, zinc and silver lies in parts of the Tongass National Forest in Alaska, southeast of Juneau, according to a report issued today by the Interior Department.

The report described three areas which it determined warrant further exploration and are likely to attract commercial interest. However, the report concluded that the area covered in the study has little or no potential for oil, gas, coal, uranium, tungsten or industrial mineral deposits.

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Packaging • Agriculture & Land Management

Hungary Will Limit Steel Exports to EEC

BRUSSELS, May 3 (AP-DJ)—Hungary has agreed to limit steel exports to the Common Market to 12,000 metric tons in 1978, the EC commission announced today.

Ordinary steel is allowed into the EC at prices not more than 6 percent below those of community makers. For special steels, the minimum is 4 percent below prices for EC producers.

The accord, valid only for this year, is similar to the one reached earlier with Czechoslovakia. Industrial minimum prices are applied under accords reached with Spain, Spain and South Africa. These arrangements also provide for volume limitations.

Anti-Dumping Duties

LONDON, May 3 (AP-DJ)—The EEC Commission has imposed definitive anti-dumping duties, replacing provisional charges, on imports of iron and steel products from South Korea, Bulgaria, Romania and East Germany, the trade Department announced today.

Duty rates will be variable and will be reduced to the extent that exporters can demonstrate that an export price is lower than the basic EC price due to inferior quality, the department added that provisional anti-dumping duties on products from Czechoslovakia, Poland and Japan will be extended for three months.

Danish Trade Deficit Up


COPENHAGEN, May 3 (AP-DJ)—Denmark posted a trade deficit of 1.7 billion kroner (about \$300 million) in March, up from February's 1.01 billion kroner but narrowed from the 2.04 billion kroner of March 1977. The Statistics Bureau said imports were down 6.3 percent from a year earlier while exports fell 8.3 percent.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, May 3 (Reuters)—Liabilities of U.S. commercial banks to their foreign branches fell \$194 million in the week ended April 26 to \$42.5 billion, the Federal Reserve reported today. This was \$164-million below the level of Eurodollar borrowings in the comparable year-earlier week.

Market Holidays

Stock exchanges, banks and businesses were closed Wednesday in Japan and will be closed again Friday for a holiday. On Thursday, stock exchanges, banks and businesses will be closed in France, West Germany, Belgium, Switzerland and the Netherlands for Ascension Day.

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668 904 3200 2488 3669 4494 5203 5885 6888 7592 8612 9592 10523 11295 12137 13084 14180	
686 910 3281 2470 3559 4443 5197 5874 6881 7590 8606 9586 10517 11289 12131 13078 14180	
704 916 3300 2488 3669 4494 5203 5885 6888 7592 8612 9592 10523 11295 12137 13084 14180	
722 922 3381 2470 3559 4443 5197 5874 6881 7590 8606 9586 10517 11289 12131 13078 14180	
740 928 3400 2488 3669 4494 5203 5885 6888 7592 8612 9592 10523 11295 12137 13084 14180	
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812 952 3600 2488 3669 4494 5203 5885 6888 7592 8612 9592 10523 11295 12137 13084 14180	
830 958 3681 2470 3559 4443 5197 5874 6881 7590 8606 9586 10517 11289 12131 13078 14180	
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866 970 3781 2470 3559 4443 5197 5874 6881 7590 8606 9586 10517 11289 12131 13078 14180	
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902 982 3881 2470 3559 4443 5197 5874 6881 7590 8606 9586 10517 11289 12131 13078 14180	
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 3

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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12%	14 1/2% 18 GWH 4.5 5 317 12% 12% 12%	14 1/2% 18 GWH 4.5 5 317 12% 12% 12%	14 1/2% 18 GWH 4.5 5 317 12% 12% 12%	14 1/2% 18 GWH 4.5 5 317 12% 12% 12%	14 1/2% 18 GWH 4.5 5 317 12% 12% 12%	14 1/2% 18 GWH 4.5 5 317 12% 12% 12%	14 1/2% 18 GWH 4.5 5 317 12% 12% 12%	14 1/2% 18 GWH 4.5 5 317 12% 12% 12%	14 1/2% 18 GWH 4.5 5 317 12% 12% 12%	14 1/2% 18 GWH 4.5 5 317 12% 12% 12%	14 1/2% 18 GWH 4.5 5 317 12% 12% 12%	14 1/2% 18 GWH 4.5 5 317 12% 12% 12%	14 1/2% 18 GWH 4.5 5 317 12% 12% 12%	14 1/2% 18 GWH 4.5 5 317 12% 12% 12%	14 1/2% 18 GWH 4.5 5 317 12% 12% 12%	14 1/2% 18 GWH 4.5 5 317 12% 12% 12%	14 1/2% 18 GWH 4.5 5 317 12% 12% 12%	14 1/2% 18 GWH 4.5 5 317 12% 12% 12%	14 1/2% 18 GWH 4.5 5 317 12% 12% 12%	14 1/2% 18 GWH 4.5 5 317 12% 12% 12%	14 1/2% 18 GWH 4.5 5 317 12% 12% 12%	14 1/2% 18 GWH 4.5 5 317 12% 12% 12%	14 1/2% 18 GWH 4.5 5 317 12% 12% 12%	14 1/2% 18 GWH 4.5 5 317 12% 12% 12%	14 1/2% 18 GWH 4.5 5 317 12% 12% 12%	14 1/2% 18 GWH 4.5 5 317 12% 12% 12%	14 1/2% 18 GWH 4.5 5 317 12% 12% 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All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

100,000 UNITS

ITEL CORPORATION

\$100,000,000 9% SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES DUE 1998

WITH

500,000 SHARES OF COMMON STOCK

Each Unit consists of one 9% Subordinated Debenture due 1998 in the principal amount of \$1,000 and 5 shares of Common Stock, \$1 par value. The Debentures and Common Stock will not be separately transferable prior to May 26, 1978, or such earlier date as may be determined by ITEL with the consent of the Representative of the Underwriters.

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.
Incorporated

Bache Halsey Stuart Shields
Incorporated

Drexel Burnham Lambert
Incorporated

Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Incorporated

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
Incorporated

Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Incorporated

Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb
Incorporated

Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower & Co.
Incorporated

Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group
Incorporated

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis
Incorporated

Salomon Brothers
Incorporated

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Incorporated

Warburg Paribas Becker
Incorporated

Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.
Incorporated

Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.
Incorporated

Daiwa Securities America Inc.
Incorporated

New Court Securities Corporation
Incorporated

The Nikko Securities Co.
Incorporated

Nomura Securities International, Inc.
Incorporated

Yamaichi International (America), Inc.
Incorporated

Sanyo Securities America Inc.
Incorporated

Suez American Corporation
Incorporated

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices May 3, 1978

High	Low	Last	Chg
3815 Abitibi	512 1/2	512 1/2	+1/2
4800 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices May 3, 1978

High	Low	Last	Chg
4941 Bell	22 1/2	22 1/2	+1/2
5000 Bell	22 1/2	22 1/2	+1/2
5000 Bell	22 1/2	22 1/2	+1/2
5000 Bell	22 1/2	22 1/2	+1/2
5000 Bell	22 1/2	22 1/2	+1/2
5000 Bell	22 1/2	22 1/2	+1/2
5000 Bell	22 1/2	22 1/2	+1/2
5000 Bell	22 1/2	22 1/2	+1/2
5000 Bell	22 1/2	22 1/2	+1/2
5000 Bell	22 1/2	22 1/2	+1/2

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 3

Closing Prices May 3, 1978

High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, May 3, 1978

High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2

Eurocurrency

Interest Rates

High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
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1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2

U.S. Commodity Prices

Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York

High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2

Zurich

(Figures in Swiss francs per metric ton)

High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2

Gold Options

(Prices in \$/oz.)

High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2

Vale White Weld S.A.

(Figures in Swiss francs per metric ton)

High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
1000 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2

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April 11, 1972

\$50,000,000

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Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.

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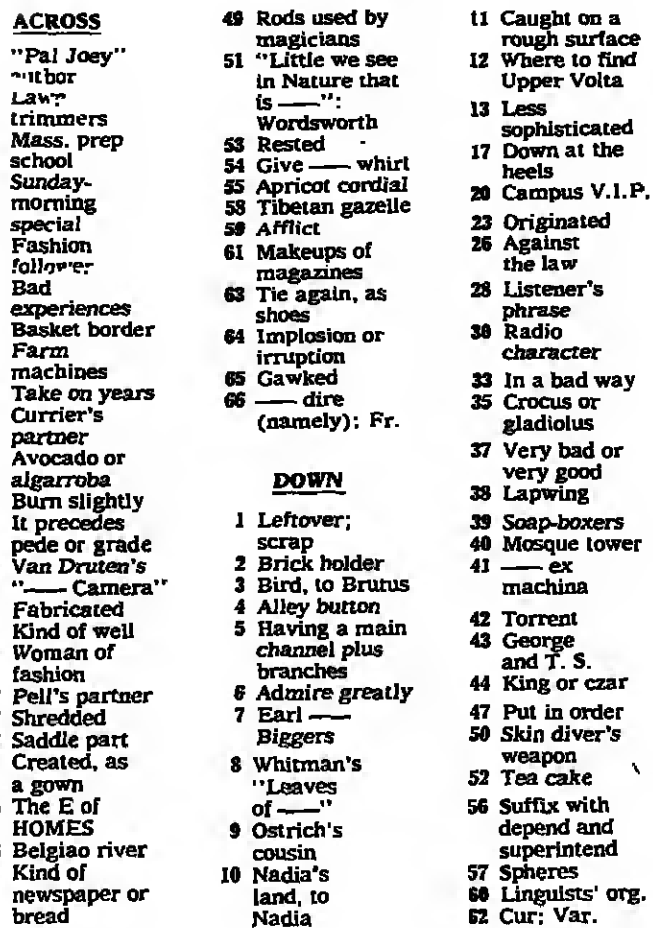
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited

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[illegible]

By Eugene T. Maleska



	C	P	Overcast		C	P	Overcast
ALGARVE	14	57	Overcast	MADRID	17	51	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	19	58	Clear	MILAN	27	43	Sunny
ANKARA	-	-	N.A.	MILAN	27	43	Cloudy
ATHENS	22	73	Cloudy	MONTREAL	5	49	Cloudy
BEIRUT	21	81	Cloudy	MOSCOW	1	48	Cloudy
BERLIN	-	-	N.A.	MUNICH	11	53	Cloudy
BERLIN	14	57	Cloudy	NEW YORK	14	57	Clear
BRUSSELS	13	55	Cloudy	NICE	17	48	Clear
BUCHAREST	17	58	Overcast	OSLO	15	49	Clear
BUDAPEST	13	53	Overcast	PARIS	18	44	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	17	67	Overcast	PRAGUE	12	52	Cloudy
COMENIANOVA	13	58	Clear	ROME	17	45	Sunny
COSTA DEL SOL	16	66	Overcast	SOFIA	18	44	Showers
DUBLIN	11	52	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	11	52	Clear
EDINBURGH	15	58	Overcast	TAIPEI	-	-	Cloudy
FLORENCE	20	68	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	21	49	Clear
FRANKFURT	11	52	Overcast	TUNIS	25	77	Clear
GENEVA	14	57	Clear	VIENNA	12	53	Showers
HELSINKI	12	52	Clear	WARSAW	14	52	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	19	46	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	16	41	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	16	66	Overcast	ZURICH	14	57	Clear
LISBON	15	59	Overcast				
LONDON	14	57	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	15	58	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700 GMT; all others of 1200 GMT.)

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The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the B-1: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

[illegible]

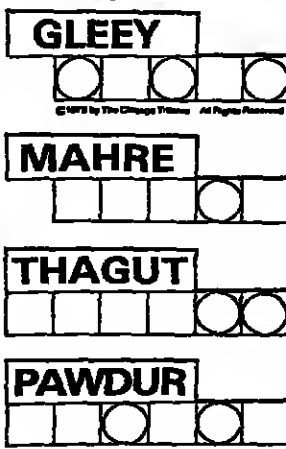
!



SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

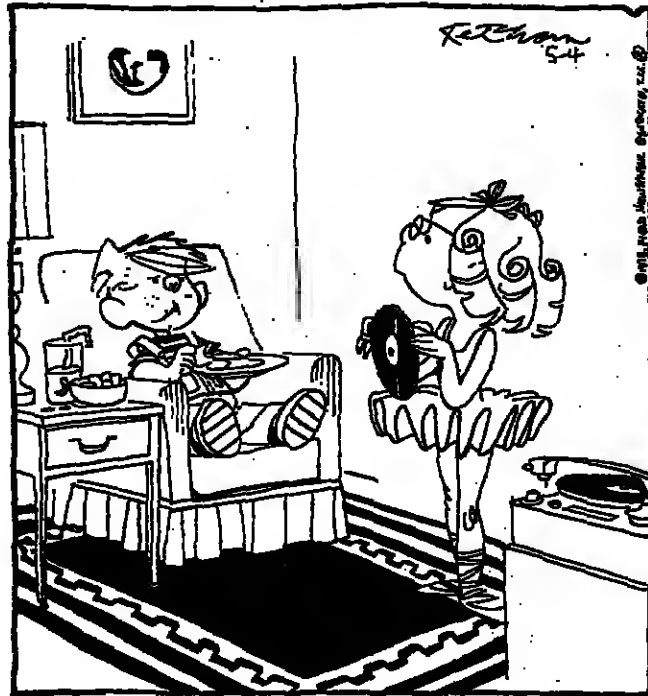
Unscramble these four Jumbles
one letter to each square, to form
four ordinary words.



IT REQUIRES
CAREFUL MANNERS TO
MAKE YOUR GUESTS
FEEL AT HOME WHEN
YOU WISH THIS.

Print answer here:  (Answers tomorrow)

DENNIS THE MENACE



"YOUR DANCIN' IS OKAY, I GUESS...BUT EVERYTHING ELSE NEEDS MORE SUGAR."

MAHLER

The Man and His Music
By Egon Gartenberg. 406 pp. Schirmer. \$15.

Reviewed by Donal Henahan

THE IDEA that great art breeds best in decaying soil is debatable, but the remarkable efflorescence of culture we took place in Vienna around the turn of the century argues powerfully for the validity of that Spenglerian notion. With the Austro-Hungarian empire disintegrating and tumbling around their ears, Vienna's artists found it was blossom time for them. Just to recite a few of the names suggests the range of the intellectual activities. Loos, Klimt, Kokoschka, Schindler, Reinhardt, Zweig, Gross, Werfel, Schönbauer, Berg, Webern, Freud, Perz, Hanslick, Hofmannsthal, Wolf, Roller, Nikisch and Joachim.

sch and Joachim. In the excitement was Gustav Mahler, who is so many summed up the era's artistic ferment and social schizophrenia. One of the virtues of Ego Gartenberg's new book, *Gustav Mahler: Musician*, the best one-volume biography of Mahler available in English, is that it shows the intimate connection of the composer's disturbed early life with his insights into the human condition. Gartenberg does not offer much that is really new. We read again of the loveless marriage of the boy's parents, about the father's beginnings as a composer, about his early love affairs with the brother, who forged checks and had to flee to America; about their fascinating but unstable alliance with Hugo Wolf, and the enduring admiration for the failed poet Siegfried. Opened again for discussion is

that his greatest works provide.

For Mahler's life was a paradigm of the whole decaying city of Vienna. The Catholicism was a part of the whole, being torn apart by his personal history and its contradictions, and by the wild horses of his own inner conflicts. For the most part, Mahler's psyche has been thoroughly mapped out. His eccentric personality, his wife Alma, his endlessy about him after his death.

Opened again for discussion is Mahler's controversial turn to Roman Catholicism. Was it out of conviction or part of his opportunistic maneuvering to become head of the Vienna State Opera? (Only Catholics could hold state positions in Austria at this time.) Any real Mahler admirer, however, will strive to understand reasons for converting or simply not care very deeply.

lessly about him after his death, and so did such friends as Natalie Bauer-Lechner, Bruno Walter, Richard Specht, Guido Adler and Ernst Krenek. Most recent of the terrai has been the *Journal of Music*, edited by Hans Mayer, de La Guche; whose second volume in a huge biography is expected any year now.

But Gartenberg, with an Austri-

But Gartenberg, with an Austrian's knowledge of the ground, brings Mahler's early years into sharp focus. Especially striking is the biographer's emphasis on Mahler's associations while a student and struggling young man with the struggling young men at the Perseus Circle and with the Sagenesellschaft, or Saga Society. The aspiration of these groups was

blank on that point.

Gartenberg divides his book into three parts: The first is devoted to the man and his life, the second is a pictorial biography and the last consists of discussions of the music program generally. It all adds up to a well-rounded effort and should serve many readers, at least until Henri-Louis de La Grange issues his second volume,

The aspiration of these groups was not only socialist and anti-Hapsburg but pan-Germanic. Like many Jews of the time, Mahler apparently could imagine no rosier future for Europe than to be dominated by German nationalism.

In hindsight, this seems to us a prevision of the Third Reich. "Yet," says Gartenberg, "it would be a mistake to categorize Mahler along nationalistic lines. Like the empire that harbored him, he was

Grange issues his second volume.

Mahler, in any event, emerges as one of the most natural caudates in musical history for psychoanalysis—he did, in fact, put in one painful year in the hospital with Freud.

With his twisted aims and conflicting ideals, he may have looked back with painful envy at a composer whose career was seraphic by comparison. On his deathbed, we are told, Mahler murmured one last word: "Mozart."

Donal Henahan is on the staff of The New York Times.

Harvard Revises

Standards for

Earning Degree

He tried to find community inside the Perimeter Society Circle and in a vegetarian society that seems to have been an outgrowth of a few

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

L	A	P	E	R	A		A	L	I	A
A	N	T	I	C	E		D	E	E	D
E	R	E	R	E						
R	A	E								
S	P	E	R	E	D		E	E	E	D
E	R									
L	A	N					R	E	S	E
E	D									
E	D									
E	D									

DAYDREAM	ETNA
ROOM	ELBOWED
GOLAN	BELLINI
ELICIT	LADE LYS
SPRUCESUP	BOLEO
DEAL	SUDS
CLISSA	TRETE
	CLOWIN

By Alan Truscott

On the deal shown, North-South reaches the borderline no-trump game after a slightly surprising sequence: North's second-round bid of two diamonds, rather than the more obvious raise to two no-trump, suggests a measure of care-free imagination.

The bidding did not sound confident, so East doubled to suggest a heart lead. This was duly forthcoming, and East won the first trick with the queen when dummy ducked.

A shift to spades would now have defeated the contract, but East misjudged and shifted to clubs. This was ducked, and West won with the queen. Now there was

	WEST (D)		EAST
♠Q10764		♠92	
♥85		♥KQ95	
♦1042		♦QJ66	
♣KQ10		♣753	

a defense, but a very difficult one. In practice, West now tried a spade, making declarer's task comparatively simple. The best chance would have been a diamond, after which South would have taken the jack with the king and led the heart:

	SOUTH
	♠AK5
	♥102
	♦K973
	♣A982

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

	West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	Pass	10	
Pass	10	Pass	1N.T.	
Pass	20	Pass	2N.T.	
Pass	3N.T.	Dbl.	Pass	
Pass	Pass			

WEST EAST
 ♠ Q10764 ♠ 92
 ♥ 8 ♥ K95
 ♦ 104 ♦ Q86
 ♣ K10 ♣ 53

SOUTH

West led the heart six.

Kekkonen to Sweden
 HELSINKI, May 3 (AP)—President Urho Kekkonen of Finland will go to Stockholm on Monday to

◆AKS
 ◆IU
 ◆873
 ◆A08

speak on Nordic security at a meeting of the Swedish Institute of Foreign Policy, the Foreign Ministry said today.

Art Buchwald Unfair to California

WASHINGTON—If you never really liked Richard Nixon but never understood why, perhaps his son-in-law David Eisenhower has come up with the only logical reason. In an interview in *Your Place* magazine, David theorizes that the reason most people showed antipathy toward the former president is that he happened to be a native of California, which is "an untempered state by Eastern standards." Mr. Eisenhower was quoted as saying that Mr. Nixon seemed to be "an American political figure uniformly capable of inspiring personal hostility because, throughout his political career, he represented California in all its meanings in American politics."



Buchwald

I buy the theory. In all my years in Washington I have never seen a state maligned as much as California. Everyone in the 49 other states holds some grudge against it. Some people are just mad at it because it's there. But others have more rational reasons for their hostility. It isn't surprising to go to a party back East and hear someone say, "Do you know what I paid for a head of California lettuce today?" And the

other person will reply, "Probably as much as what I paid to see 'Star Wars.' Which was made in Hollywood." Or, "This California white wine tastes like it was pressed by Sen. Hayakawa."

The image of California has been distorted by the gossip columnists. Most people think all its women look like Farrah Fawcett and its men drive Rolls-Royces and wear Gucci shoes when playing tennis on their private courts.

The enmity toward California can be translated in one word: jealousy. In the old days Americans couldn't take it out on Charlton Heston, so they had no choice but to kick Richard Nixon around. I've talked to many people in the East about their hostility toward Nixon and it's amazing how irrational their responses were. One person said, "He turned San Clemente into a slum."

A professor from an Ivy League school said, "When he was vice-president, I heard his cocker spaniel used to do do-do on the bushes in the Rose Garden."

A secretary in New York City admitted she was turned off by Nixon as a politician because every time he took a walk on the beach near San Clemente, he wore a shirt and tie and a pin-striped suit with the pants rolled up. "When you see a guy walking in surf like that on television, you have to figure he's doing something to screw up the country."

It isn't just the East but also the Midwest that harbors a paranoia for California. A friend from the Midwest said he hated the state because "Every time it rains in San Francisco, we get snow in Chicago."

Although I was born in New York, I went to the University of Southern California, and I've never shared the enmity toward Nixon felt by so many people in the rest of the country.

I never mistrusted Richard Nixon because he came from California. A president should not be judged by where he came from. The sole criterion should be his record in office. If he was a good leader and chose an honest staff, and was over-involved in the obstruction of justice or cover-ups, and never resorted to dirty tricks, and always paid his taxes and told the truth and never violated the law, then in my book he's an okay guy.

The best way for people to get over their prejudice against California politicians is to search their souls for 18½ minutes, and then ask, "Was David Eisenhower talking about me?"

Search for Ancient Egypt's Average Man

By Thomas W. Lippman

CHIRBIN, Egypt (WP)—At the age of 49, Prof. Francis Abdelmalik has launched himself on a task he says will take 80 years—the excavation of an ancient Egyptian burial ground in the Nile Delta, an area long neglected by archaeologists entranced by the splendors of Thebes and Memphis.

"All this, all this we should dig up," he said, spreading his arms over a hill of grayish sand in the midst of the delta's rich farmland. "Who knows what we shall find?"

In a month of digging, Prof. Abdelmalik and his team have unearthed a tantalizing collection of amulets, jewelry, jars, coins and bird bones from effigies of the falcon god Horus—effigies spanning about 2,000 years from the 12th pharaonic dynasty to the days of the Roman Emperor Hadrian.

The jars are mostly undecorated clay, the amulets mostly faience and the mastabas, or tombs, mostly mud brick, all lacking the richness of the limestone treasure troves of the Upper Nile Valley with their caches of gold and alabaster and lapis lazuli.

That probably means, Prof. Abdelmalik said, that those buried here in the delta were not kings or nobles but ordinary citizens who were preparing for the journey into the afterworld.

Warmup Suit

Prof. Abdelmalik is a small, voluble man who roams his hunting ground near here in red and black basketball shoes and a red warmup suit bearing the Arabic inscription, University of Mansoura, where he is a professor. His specialty is Ptolemaic, Roman and Egyptian religious practices of the late period, when the invasion of Alexander the Great added a Greek overlay to the declining Egyptian culture.

The digging site here, in a field about 100 miles north of Cairo, was, Prof. Abdelmalik said, a characteristic place of worship of Horus and of Amon, the chief god in the Egyptian pantheon. It was formerly an island in a branch of the Nile that silted over

centuries ago. The archaeologist pointed out part of the site, indistinguishable to the untrained eye from the rest of it, as the "harbor" for the boats that bore the deceased on a symbolic journey to the beyond.

His name was Island of the God Amon, which Prof. Abdelmalik writes out in English, hieroglyphics, Coptic, Greek and Arabic, though his own language of scholarship is German. He earned his doctorate at the University of Tuebingen.

The sandy hill of some 160 acres has been known for many years as a possibly fertile site for excavation, but only recently was the rector of Mansoura University, Abdel Moneim Badrway, able to come up with the money to finance the project.

That is an embarrassing reminder to Prof. Abdelmalik and his colleagues that the great works of archaeology in Egypt have been carried out by Europeans—whose primary interest was often plunder rather than scholarship—not by Egyptians tracing their own cultural heritage.

Damp and Rainy

Until recently, the Nile Delta, Egypt's agricultural heartland, has been neglected by archaeologists. Because the delta is damp and often rainy, any relics found there are likely to have been eroded by centuries of water damage, unlike the great tombs and temples near Cairo and Luxor, which are in the desert.

Some experts believe, however, that the fertile delta must have had the same place in Egyptian life 4,000 years ago as it does today, and they are beginning to probe it. Another excavation headed by scholars from the Brooklyn Museum is under way not far from here and has already yielded statues, monoliths and a sarcophagus.

Prof. Abdelmalik acknowledges that his excavation has not yet come up with anything to match that, to say nothing of another Totankhamon's tomb. Aside from a scarab bearing the name of an unidentified 12th-dynasty personality, he has found "nothing under any name. And the jars are mostly empty."

But the work has only begun.

Recreating the Atmosphere of 12th-Century Russia

By Craig R. Whitney

PALEKH, U.S.S.R. (NYT)—Alexei Kochupalov dipped a brush into an egg-shaped container of tempera and, with an ornate, curving movement of his birdlike hand, added a stroke to a brightly colored illustration for an edition of an ancient Russian classic. Usually, he works on the exquisite hand-painted black lacquer boxes for which this farming village 200 miles northeast of Moscow has become famous.

If the flowing, phantasmagorical robes and archaic prancing horses of the drawings look as if they came from another world, it is because they do. The "Palekh school" grew up from the 15th to the 17th centuries as a center of miniature icon painting, and that tradition has lived on since the Bolshevik Revolution. Religious images have been transformed into the secular figures of Russian legend.

Mr. Kochupalov has only two of his own drawings in his apartment, a few steps away from the factory-like workshop where the "Palekh boxes" are produced. He makes about \$225 a month, and even a tiny lacquer box now costs more than \$30 in the foreign tourist shops of Moscow.

Dreamlike Visions

How dreamlike artistic visions could spring from a small village of plain wooden houses and flat, snow-covered fields is clear from a simple fact: The clay soil was too poor to provide the peasants of the Palekh region with a decent living so they turned to home crafts to supplement their incomes. And over the centuries, their icon painting made the village famous.

Before the Revolution, the miniature figures, painted with natural tempera rather than oils, and laced with the brilliance of gold leaf, told stories of the lives of the saints or of the life of Jesus on icons like those now preserved in the white-washed brick Krestovozvishensky

Cathedral that towers over the streets.

Tradition was briefly swept away in the aftermath of the Revolution, but an artist named Ivan Golikov salvaged it by transforming icons into Russian peasant art and discovering the art of making lacquer boxes and chests out of tightly compressed, lacquered layers of paper-mache that is made in Fedoskino.

Now the Palekh artists seem to have unusual license to exercise their imaginations without having to stick closely to themes of "Socialist Realism." For a period in the 1930s and 1940s, there were a few attempts at themes such as "Demonstrations," "On the Barricades," and the like in tempera and black lacquer. Today, artists from Palekh are occasionally called upon to paint frescoes of Lenin for official buildings in Ivanovo, but not often.

"I prefer epic and lyric themes," said Kochupalov, who came here from Krasnodar to study when he was a schoolboy in 1956. Recreating the atmosphere of 12th-century Russia or bringing Pushkin fairy tales to life are the subjects closest to him, he says.

About 50 artists, half of them women, work at benches next to

the windows of the brick building that serves as their studio. They worry about things such as whether the traditional wooden houses will be torn down to make way for modern concrete structures and whether there will be enough fish in the rivers when they thaw and the angling season opens.

Every Work Original

The links these people feel with the religious tradition of icon painting that ceased with the triumph of atheism to the Revolution are subtle, muted, but present nevertheless. Every work they do is original, and the best are signed by their creator.

None depicts a religious theme, but Roman Byeloussov, a stout, bearded friend of the Kochupalovs, describes himself as the son of an "icon painter." "I was born here," he said, "My family was already painting here before the Revolution."

"Of course," he said, "we are all conscious of the icon tradition of the Palekh school—but Palekh as we know it is nourished on more contemporary themes."

"The most important assignment of our collective," one worker said, "is to preserve the Palekh tradition for future generations."



REUNION—Art Garfunkel, left, and Paul Simon.

PEOPLE: Miami Boy Bowled Over

By Bar Mitzvah Ticket

Stan Cohen of Miami says that his son Harvey's bar mitzvah will be "different and exciting" and the producer he hired to stage it agrees.

Cohen has rented the Orange Bowl stadium for the May 13 affair at the cost of \$1,500—which does not include security, lighting, catering, entertainment and cleanup costs.

All Cohen will say when asked the total price is that it is "more than anticipated." The evening—unprecedented for the Orange Bowl—will be produced by Adams Productions of Hollywood, Fla., a firm that once staged a three-ring circus in a hotel. "It's the first bar mitzvah we've ever done. Even for us, it is spectacular," said Robert Taran, a spokesman for the firm.

Among the features provided for young Harvey, an avid football fan, are invitations that look like football tickets, "half-time" performance by a 100-piece high school marching band, waiters and bartenders dressed like referees, waitresses dressed like cheerleaders and "Happy Birthday Harvey" flashing on the Orange Bowl scoreboard. As for Harvey, he says, "It's pretty neat. I never expected anything like it."

Art Garfunkel and Paul Simon have been reunited musically for the first time since 1972 at a concert at New York's Carnegie Hall. Garfunkel was performing for the benefit of victims of hearing disability when he said, "I have to stay on my toes. There's a real severe crisis in the house." Out came Simon with his guitar, and the packed audience got a duet.

In Tel Aviv, former Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir was deluged with telegrams and flowers as she celebrated her 80th birthday at her home. She resisted efforts to turn her birthday into a national celebration and spent the day quietly, receiving only a few visitors. Mrs. Meir has been ailing and withdrawn from the public eye since her appearance during Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to Jerusalem last year. But she looked

fit and was in good spirits as she chatted with her guests over cake and brandy.

Queen Elizabeth and her husband, Prince Philip, are to pay a series of short visits to eastern Arab countries and Iran next year. Buckingham Palace announced. The palace said that the tour will take place next February and March but that details of the program and exact dates for the itinerary have not yet been worked out. The couple will travel aboard the royal yacht Britannia and visit the heads of state of Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman.

As a reward for good behavior

Lynette Fromme, who is serving a life prison sentence for the attempted assassination of Gerald Ford when he was president, is to be transferred to a prison near her home. Miss Fromme has been in the Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson, W.Va., but is to be sent to the Federal Prison, Pleasanton, Calif. A prison spokesman at Alderson said that prisoners who do not cause trouble are sent to facilities near their homes "so they can try to maintain as close relations as possible with relatives and friends." He said that other women who attempted to kill Ford, Sara Jane Moore, would remain at Alderson.

"We're just in town for the day and on the way back to Europe," said Princess Grace of Monaco who was in Boston with her daughter, Princess Caroline. The 47-year-old former actress and her 22-year-old daughter had been in Los Angeles, where Princess Grace attended a board of directors meeting of 20th Century-Fox Pictures, as helped her daughter choose regimens for her trousseau. Both were in select, a wedding in Paris for Princess Caroline, who plans to marry next month.

—SAMUEL JUSTH

Pollock Exhibit Is Challenged

SYDNEY, May 3 (AP)—Sydney art critics are questioning the authenticity of nine paintings being exhibited here as the work of the late Jackson Pollock. The American artist's widow has her doubts, too.

Bobban Ledwith, 33, who runs a gallery in the Western Australian city of Perth, said he got the paintings from private owners who wanted to sell them. He valued them at \$4.5 million and said he has buyers for all of them.

The dealer challenged critics to test their authenticity, but he refused to identify the owners, saying they insisted on remaining anonymous.

New York lawyer Gerald Dickler said Pollock's widow, artist Lee Krasner, authorized him to investigate. Australian newsmen in the United States reported.

Mr. Ledwith showed the collection in Perth, where it attracted no comment. But when it went on display at a Sydney gallery this week, critics immediately questioned how such a large collection of unknown Pollock's could exist.

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